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C. D. BRIGHAM, Editor.

T. MIAN, Business Manager.

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REPUBLICAN MEETINGS.

ppointments for Western Pennsylvania.

e Republican State Central Committee made arrangements for holding mass ngs at the following times and places in ern Pennsylvania:

urday, September 7th, at Waynesburg, R. B. Carnahan and Hon. T. J. Bigham.

FIRST EDITION.

enango County.

publican Mass Meeting at Franklin.

nense Assemblage of People.

ech by Hon. T. J. Bigham.

te Issues---Buckalew and Hartranft---Their Records Compared.

rks by Hon. P. C. Shannon.

[al Dispatch to the Commercial.

FRANKLIN, PA., August 28, 1872.

reckyism is dying in Venango county. A clinch-nail was driven this evening into the coffin lid. ch must soon close over that party in this sec- of the country. The largest and most animated hering that has ever listened to the pure doc- es of Republicanism in this region assembled in city to-day. The hall of Franklin to-night re- s with spontaneous cheers for the party which rantees liberty, equality and prosperity to the ne American people. The meeting was called the Republicans of Franklin and vicinity, so great was the throng that it is doubtful if the outlying communities were able ce a presence, the hall being early filled the patriotic people of this place. The hall is a e building, occupied to-night for the first time d upon the meeting being called to order by Hon. W. Clinlan, it was fittingly baptized with three ring cheers for the Republican party. Dr. W. S. lish was called to the chair. Messrs. E. E. Chapp d Joseph Allen were chosen Vice-Presidents, ter the selection of secretaries Hon. T. J. Bigham, Pittsburgh, was introduced and spoke as follows:

SPEECH OF HON. T. J. BIGHAM.

The State election is first in time, and I believe it ramount in importance. I shall, therefore, this ening, confine myself to a brief discussion of the e merits of the two parties and the two sets of ndidates nominated for Governor, Supreme Judge d Auditor General, to be voted for on the second nday of October next. The trump card of the mocracy, in this campaign, purports to be *reform ed economy*. This is the standing cry of the *outs*. ou see how the Democracy and Senator Buckalew acted when they were the *ins*. Were they then ud advocates of reform and economy in the dis- rsement of our State revenues?

The pro-slavery Democracy, of which Senator uckalew was then and is now an ardent advocate, ok possession of all departments of the State gov- nment (with scarcely an exception) for over twenty ars prior to 1861. Since that time the Republicans ave been mostly in power. The Democratic party, January, 1861, left as a legacy to Governor Cur- n's administration a State debt of over $41,000,000 the income from the canals and railroads, that ught to have been applied to its reduction, having en squandered by its appointees. Neither this party, nor Mr. Buckalew, who had been at least six ars a Senator, had ever shown any zeal as reform- rs or economists. While they were the *ins*, they practiced lavish expenditures. It is only since they are the *outs*, and have become paupers and hungry—as- ng—that they have become reformers and econo- sts.

The Republicans, in less than twelve years, have aid off over one-fourth of this State debt, and have eposited in the sinking fund nine and one-half illions of bonds applicable to its further reduction, fact, the amount actually paid, and the bonds in the sinking fund, reduce the debt to one-half what it was in 1861. This, too, though the Democratic minorities in the Legislature have been constantly voting heavy appropriations to all local objects for the State has had to pay several millions of war ex- penses, and the cities, counties, wards, boroughs and townships have paid their $40,000,000 local bounties to escape the draft. The past record of the Republicans, is that of reducing the State debt, which had been incurred under Democratic rule. It therefore, the people want reform and economy, let them elect Hartranft.

Senator Buckalew was part and parcel of these Democratic administrations, and we never heard of any reform movement advocated by him. On the contrary, his record is that of out-heroding Herod in sustaining the most flagrant abuses of the State and national pro-slavery Administrations. To reward him for his extreme devotion to the Buchanan dynasty, an office was created (useless as the fifth wheel to a wagon), called "Secretary of Legation to Ecuador." This enabled this model reformer to draw some $20,000 from the national treasury, for carrying one or two letters to that country, which a mail would have carried for five dollars at most. Not only that, but my recollection is that a national vessel was sent to carry this small man, this still smaller parcel, at a cost of probably $150,000 more. Oh, Model Reformer! What an example you set!

Senator Buckalew was on his return from this windy dose in season when the returns of the Presidential election, November 6th, 1860, were in, and then it was that he uttered his infamous declaration, that "the left humiliated as an American, because the people of the United States had chosen Abraham Lincoln for President." Oh, that I had the genius of Nast, to paint this scene as it strikes my indignation. This small specimen of Democratic intolerance, reaching to about "old Abe's" waistbands, but striving to swell himself to the proportions of his 6 ft. 3 father Abraham's majority, towering above him in stature and in intellect—pronounced early in the career of the aspirants which go to make up the true man—looking down upon him with that unknown feeling of astonishment and withering contempt which such a speech would produce, and preparing to tell a story of something that occurred in Illinois to illustrate the scene. Any Republican that can vote for this slanderer of Lincoln, must be a "liberal" indeed.

The elections in October, 1862, resulted in the choice of a Democratic majority in the Pennsylvania Legislature, and immediately the rebel elements of that party flared up on Mr. Buckalew as their candidate for United States Senator. In January, 1863, I saw the most vituperous crowd of rebel roughs my eyes ever rested on collected there to enforce his election. The moment the sixty-seventh ballot was announced for his election, Judge Bill McMullin, their leader, in the presence of the assembled convention, threw his cap to the ceiling of the hall of the House of Representatives as a rebel signal to his followers not to massacre the members of the Legislature. In view of recent disclosures, I suppose that crowd had been collected by the money of those rebel emissaries, Thompson, Holcombe & Co. If Mr. Buckalew is the right man for Governor of Pennsylvania, how comes he to be the pet of sulkers, blackleggs and rebel roughs?

Senator Buckalew's career in the United States Senate has been pretty well ventilated by the publication of his record. He was not unlikely as outspoken a rebel as Garrett Davis, but his votes in the aggregate would have done no discredit to Jeff. Davis had he been in the rebel Congress. During his speech at Lancaster, last week, he boasts of one of the most cooperative of the party leaders, that he voted to pay the soldiers in gold. Now everybody knows that every copperhead voted for that, in spite of disbanding the Union army in sixty days, knowing that there was not gold enough in the country to pay the army.

Senator Buckalew, like all other copperheads, was the strong opponent of the act of Congress to enforce the draft. This culminated in Pennsylvania by the unanimous opposition to our Supreme Court to exempt the United States officers from enforcing the law, and Judge Thompson, his associate on the ticket, distinguished himself and his court by granting such an injunction. Judges Grier, Cadwallader and McClure, of the United States Court, refused to aggrandize the Democracy by the constitutionality of acts of Congress had their Courts open. But Buckalew and associates it being dog days, when copperheads mind, rushed into the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, and found a majority of that court willing to give their judicial ermine through the filth of politics by granting this injunction. Thanks to the virtue of the people, the election of Judge Woodward that injunction, the draft went on, the Union was preserved. But so fully had Buckalew been identified with the party, that deserters from all parts of the State to Canada county, where he resided, supposing that there they would find immunity from draft.

To deceive Secretary Stanton's detectives, he appointed a camp meeting on Flaming Mountain, and all the big Copperheads and Democracy flocked to that meeting. Senator Buckalew is said to have been their councillor when organized, he was appointed their orator, to conduct the pro ceedings of this memorable embrace. For three days the leading men of the party, from all parts of the State, in addition to being a gallant soldier, has, for nearly seven years, conducted successfully the affairs of a large office, in its purchase and disbursement, has no parallel except in the case of the Pennsylvania Journal, the conviction is irresistible that he is fully qualified for Governor.

He says that the Auditor-General's functions are largely judicial. Other courts are organized to administer justice between man and man. This court administers justice between the State, between the Commonwealth and her citizens and corporations.

Hartranft had not been two years in the harness when he received in the State Treasury over the result of adjustments in the Auditor General's Court. All settlements not appealed from within sixty days to the Dauphin County Court, become final judgments against individual corporations and the Treasury. The exact calculation will show that these settlements amount to $15,000 per day for three hundred working days in the year, and about thirty-five thousand cases passed upon by Hartranft in his seven years administration. Now, even his enemies being judges, all of these, except only the Evans case, have been well and ably conducted. If, therefore, his opponents admit that thirty-one thousand nine hundred and seventy-nine cases have been well adjudged, it will require strong evidence to convict him of the single error. The truth is, however, the Evans case was taken out of his hands, and by acts of the Legislature placed in other hands as to the connection with that case exhibited zeal and perfect fidelity as a public officer.

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1864	4,132,333 62	1,651,718 80	2,501,203 84
1865	4,239,966 47	1,651,718 80	2,501,203 84
1866	5,209,966 47	1,651,718 80	3,677,341 15
1867	5,209,966 47	2,257,355 60	3,681,045 58
1868	5,214,966 47	2,257,355 60	3,681,045 58
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1871	6,230,953 24	762,165 44	4,945,924 09
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But even this is not all the operations of this Auditor General's Court, as reflected credits to our Hartranft. A large number of corporations have appealed against Judge Hartranft's decisions against the judgments of the Auditor General. These are mostly five in number, and represent $1,325,249 83. Many, too, of these appeals are what are called *test cases*—where half a dozen others agree to be bound by the decision of our own Supreme Court or of the Supreme Court of the United States. The whole aggregate has been passed by the Legislature, alongside his term of service, is $25,000,000, and in all this he has not been found fault with, except in the Evans case alone.

The world's history may fairly be challenged to show a parallel to General Hartranft's administration of the Auditor General's office. His military record of nineteen battles, brilliant as it is, is thrown completely into the shade by the fact of his having passed upon, in his department, involving *thirty-two millions of revenue*, and even his opponents admit that he only erred in one case, that Judge Sharswood has—to cavil at! Our statements are taken from the public records, and are unimpeachable.

And yet, having passed upon all these millions, Judge Hartranft is a *poor man* to-day. He owned a small farm, in Montgomery county, before office, he has bothered to his own opinion, and Judge Pearson and the supreme Court judges, of whom he is himself, and believe their election will best subserve the interests of the whole people. Eight of the rulings have been reversed in the courts, President Gowan, of the Reading Railroad, one of the sharpest legal minds in the State, said, in 1871, that death itself was scarcely so inexorable as that certain decisions of Judge Hartranft's service, and remained at the helm. His department, during the six years he administered it, has settled claims more than double the amount ever passed upon by his predecessors in the same time. The aggregate of the amount he has professed to pay was about $14,000,000. The aggregate of his is fully $32,000,000. I procured an abstract of the Auditor General's annual statistics of the Auditor Generalships which I quoted.

The office of Auditor-General was created by William Penn, in his organization of the province, and has always been in existence under the State. It is the oldest and in many respects the most important office in this State. In no one has it been altered, it is more responsible and more important than that of Governor. Its functions are judicial and judicial, and as the result of its settlements, judgments in favor of the Commonwealth are annually entered to the amount of nearly $2,000,000, and every settlement not appealed from within sixty days becomes a judgment against the individual or corporation defendant. If, therefore, the official records show that our candidate for Governor, in addition to being a gallant soldier, has, for nearly seven years, conducted successfully the affairs of a large office, in its purchase and disbursement, has no parallel except in the case of the Pennsylvania Journal, the conviction is irresistible that he is fully qualified for Governor.

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ARMSTRONG TO ALLEGHENY

Mass Convention at Kittanning.

Allegheny County Grant and Wilson Clubs Invited to Attend.

HEADQUARTERS GRANT AND WILSON CLUB,
KITTANNING, PA., August 27, 1872.

To the Grant and Wilson Clubs of Allegheny County:

GENTLEMEN—The Grant and Wilson Club of Kittanning, Pa., hereby extend a cordial invitation to any and all the clubs of your county to attend our mass convention on the 3d of September, proximo. We hope to see as many of you as can find it convenient to come. Excursion tickets will be issued along the line of the Allegheny Valley Railroad, good for two days. Any clubs that may intend attending will please notify us beforehand.

By order of the Club,

W. R. MILLIRON,
Corresponding Secretary.

POLITICAL NOTES.

Hon. Joel Colby, one of the most respected and influential Democrats in Maine, has declared against Greeley in a letter in which he says: "I am afraid to invest in that stock, because it takes in all that rebel element which sought the very life of the government, and which was put down at a sacrifice of so many valuable lives and so much treasury. I cannot see why the country, to-day, financially, is not in a fair and prosperous condition. The national debt is being reduced, business is good, the laboring man was never better paid for his labor than at the present time, and all the necessaries of life are now at very fair prices. I cannot see any good in a change of administration at this time, but fear much evil. I prefer that the party now in power should continue so another four years at least. Many of my Democratic brethren here are feeling as I do, and I am very much mistaken if they do not with the vote for the conqueror of the rebellion, this fall."

Ex-Senator Adam W. Kline, of New York, who has been claimed as a warm supporter of the coalition, has written a letter defining his position. He says: "I have long been a friend and admirer of Mr. Greeley; but that friendship terminated and that admiration ceased when he made a dishonorable bid for the Presidency. By what he has done, he has forfeited the respect of all consistent men and rendered himself unworthy of their support; and by what he has proved himself to be, he has demonstrated his unfitness for whatever high office he aspires. He had no adaptation for the position, and, in my humble opinion, his election would be a calamity to the country."

The *World*, in a recent issue, having stated that the present Supervisor of Montgomery county, New York, a man of a good deal of local influence, has repudiated Greeley's nomination, the latter has published a letter stating that the report is absolutely untrue. "Grant and Wilson," he says, "I have neither seen nor heard from. I have not written them, and believe their election will best subserve the interests of the whole people. Eight of the rulings have been reversed in the courts, President Gowan, of the Reading Railroad, one of the sharpest legal minds in the State, said, in 1871, that death itself was scarcely so inexorable as that certain decisions of Judge Hartranft's service, and remained at the helm. His department, during the six years he administered it, has settled claims more than double the amount ever passed upon by his predecessors in the same time. The aggregate of the amount he has professed to pay was about $14,000,000. The aggregate of his is fully $32,000,000. I procured an abstract of the Auditor General's annual statistics of the Auditor Generalships which I quoted.

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The Daily Commercial.

THURSDAY, AUGUST 29, 1872.

FOR THE STATE CAMPAIGN.

Extra Campaign Weekly Commercial.

CIRCULATE THE DOCUMENTS!

The WEEKLY COMMERCIAL of this week has been prepared with especial reference to the campaign in our State, and an extra edition printed. It contains BUCKALEW'S record and comments thereon; Hon. D. N. WHITE'S vindication of General HARTRANFT; the vindication of General HARTRANFT by the Legislative Committee; Hon. T. J. ROBINSON'S admirable speech, running a parallel between HARTRANFT and BUCKALEW; letter of General DIX, giving his reasons for supporting GRANT; speech of Judge HOADLEY; speech of Hon. R. B. CARNAHAN; besides a variety of other matter of an effective character.

County committees and others should send their orders promptly, as the edition is limited. Price, $1 75 per hundred.

TWO WEEKS ago the supporters of BUCKALEW were seeking bets on his election. Now bets on HARTRANFT find no takers; and bets on GREELEY are as much out of the question as the PLANTAGENET comet. It is only a question of majority about HARTRANFT. Allegheny will give him a larger majority by considerable than she has given since the last Presidential election.

NOW THAT the *Pittsburgh Post* declines further to defend BUCKALEW, it is suggested that ther to defend BUCKALEW, it is suggested that the could not do a wiser thing than retire from the contest altogether. That the party now realize that he is a bad candidate, and lament that he was ever nominated, is entirely certain. Like the *Post*, the leaders have concluded to abandon him to his fate, his record being utterly indefensible.

THE Pittsburgh *Post* don't pretend that BUCKALEW is for GREELEY,—as to that matter the *Post* itself has nothing to say for him. The report relative to BUCKALEW'S unsoundness on the GREELEY question remains uncontradicted, while BUCKALEW himself, though speaking frequently from the stump, no more names GREELEY than though he were a dead man for fifty years.

THE speech of the Hon. THOMAS J. BOGHAM, made at Franklin yesterday and printed in our columns to-day, presents the State issue in the true light. It is the best speech on the subject we have yet seen, and should have a wide circulation. It will appear in the extra campaign WEEKLY COMMERCIAL which will be ready to-day, besides a large amount of other matter adapted to the State campaign.

It is the current remark everywhere, in all circles, that the Greeleyites are fast "getting sick" on crow diet, and developing significant blush whiteness around the nose and under the eyes, indicative of something wrong in the neighborhood of the stomach. It is the testimony of border men that crow may be occasionally tasted for the joke of the thing, but that it is dangerous to dine heavily on it if one expects to live.

THE "weight of testimony" concerning the effect of Mr. GREELEY'S recent tour through New England is that it was not in his favor, and a feeling of relief appears to have attended the announcement that he had reached home. Whether he shall make another tour or remain at home silent is at present engaging the attention of his friends, some of whom manifest no little concern at the possibility that he may keep on traveling and talking.

THIS is about the time, according to McCLURE, that the "tide" which was to carry HORACE GREELEY into the White House would begin to be seen in all its grandeur. "If it don't," said McCLURE, "I will give up the fight as hopeless." We shall, therefore, expect to hear very soon that the Colonel has thrown up his hand, for even he will not pretend that the tide is not against GREELEY or that he has the remotest chance of being elected. Pennsylvania is certain to go against him, for as the October election goes so will the State go in November,—and that BUCKALEW will not be beaten no man of sagacity will now pretend, if he speaks his honest belief.

PERCEIVING that Pennsylvania is lost in October, and of course in November, the Greeleyites are already busy in framing reasons for the disaster. In this the *Tribune* takes the lead. Its reason is, that negroes are to be brought from Virginia—perhaps from Africa also—in numbers sufficient to carry the State for HARTRANFT. Besides this, other games are to be played, precisely what the *Tribune* is not able to state, only that it is confident Pennsylvania is to be carried against the Greeleyites in October, which, of course, settles the Presidential question. Only the confession of defeat will arrest attention. The reason is the best that can be framed and withhold the fact that the people are against BUCKALEW and for HARTRANFT.

THE *Post* is content to leave the issue in regard to Mr. Buckalew upon that gentleman's speech at Lancaster; and must hold itself excused from occupying its columns with replies to the COMMERCIAL'S weary diatribes.—*Pittsburgh Post.*

When one finds that he has undertaken to advocate a hopeless case he is at liberty to back out, and in doing so manifest a proper degree of indignation and contempt for the other side. The *Post* won't defend BUCKALEW, simply because it can't; but it can manifest any amount of contempt for the COMMERCIAL after the manner of the shyster lawyer who abuses the opposing counsel, his client's case being hopeless. At this sort of thing the *Post* is able and always ready. The real truth is, BUCKALEW is a dead cock in the pit, and the back-out of the *Post* is a confession to the fact. It may not be too late yet to take him from the field.

THOSE notable "reformers," Messrs. TRUMBULL and PALMER, of Illinois, have much to say in their speeches concerning the alleged corruption of the administration—in connection with which matter there is a little bit of history, not generally known but still decidedly interesting. On the 10th of last September, the Republican State Convention of Illinois adopted a series of resolutions, the fifth of which indorsed President GRANT'S administration as "honest, patriotic and economical;" while the sixth recited the facts of the reduction of taxation, the honest collection of the revenues, and the economical administration and faithful enforcement of the laws; closing by commending him to the American people. The editor of the Chicago *Tribune*, now a bitter defamer of the President, was a member of the committee which drafted these resolutions, while TRUMBULL and PALMER both made speeches warmly indorsing them. Every charge now brought by that paper and these men against the administration, was known prior to the adoption of the resolutions in question, and nothing has since transpired that is now made a charge.

NOT very long ago the Presidential candidate of the "Liberal Democratic" party expressed his deliberate conviction that if there were not a common school in the country the Democratic party would be far stronger than it now is, since the less one knew and learned the greater the certainty that he would vote the Democratic ticket "from A to Izzard." For making this declaration he has been denounced without stint, but the other day he received a vindication which must have given him exquisite satisfaction. At the late Missouri State Democratic-Liberal Convention a resolution was introduced declaring that universal suffrage demanded universal education, but it evoked such a terrible storm of opposition that it was almost immediately withdrawn. School houses and spelling-books, according to Mr. GREELEY, are fatal to the growth of pure and unadulterated Democracy, and it must have yielded him almost unspeakable pleasure to find his long estranged friends and supporters coming forward to "clasp hands" with him in his assertion, and promising, by their virulent opposition to the doctrine of popular education, to do their best toward bringing about a Confederate millennium. Surely, he is to be congratulated.

THE opposition press affects to consider the West Virgina election without national political significance, partly for the reason that the Republicans did not put a straight ticket into field, and partly because 60th of the candidates for Governor were Democrats. This is true, but it is not true, as has been claimed, that Jacon, the successful candidate, is a GREELEY supporter. On the contrary, he is, together with Representative DAVIS, an avowed anti-GREELEY Democrat; a fact which has been well known ever since the Baltimore Convention. DAVIS being one of the committee that called the Louisville Convention. It is also to be borne in mind that the proposition to insert the word "white" in the constitution as a qualification for holding office was generally favored by the supporters of CAMDEN, the defeated GREELEY Democratic candidate for Governor, and that in a number of counties this proposition received the full strength of the vote cast for him. There is no doubt that, had CAMDEN been elected, it would have been claimed as a distinctive GREELEY triumph. The bearing of the election on the Presidential contest may be somewhat remote, but it certainly is not of a kind calculated to give comfort to the Confederates.

EARLY DECIDED.

In a Presidential canvass the tide of popular opinion, like the tide of the sea, may seem to have its ebb and flow. Some people are very open to the influence of mere example, others are very amenable to the authority of distinguished or prominent leaders, and a still greater number are quite unable to resist the attraction of a majority. Whatever may be the subject of contest, they abhor the weaker and love the stronger side. These infirmities there is no use in regretting or blaming: men must be taken as they are, with their faults as well as their virtues. Human nature being what it is, there is no difficulty, therefore, in accounting for those fluctuations of popular feeling and thought which, in the course of the earnest struggle preliminary to a national election, usually at intervals alternately elate and depress the adherents of each candidate.

A noticeable feature of the last two or three Presidential elections has been the comparative absence of the phenomenon to which we have just referred. It seemed that the people *en masse* had become so pervaded by certain ideas and purposes as to be raised above the ordinary conditions of political agitation in degree and abhorrence so deep and abiding as to admit of no mitigation or apology. And this effect was so general as to blend and consolidate the most various and unsympathetic characters into one great Republican host, animated by the single fixed determination to abate the nuisance and purify the national politics. Timid expectants of accomplished facts, time-servers of all grades, and the multitude who habitually shape their political action upon the example of others, were relieved of all uncertainty, and therefore of all difficulty in anticipation of the future, by the unmistakable demonstration taking place before their eyes, and they at once swelled the ranks of the party evidently destined to triumph.

For more than a year now politicians, even Republican politicians of considerable mark, have been loudly declaring that this great party has fulfilled its career and has even incurred much of the popular odium and distrust by which its Democratic predecessor in the possession of power had perished. These denunciations were undoubtedly echoed here and there all over the country; people proclaiming themselves reformers sprang up in various quarters, making a noisy display of assumed strength as well as zeal, and it really seemed to some observers possible enough that a political revolution might be impending. Three, even two, months ago many Republicans were alarmed at apparent indications of the disintegration of the great organization whose achievements form the noblest record in American history. But it is already manifest how utterly groundless were all such fears, and how completely those deserters from the Republican party, who so confidently announced its approaching dissolution, misunderstood the spirit and underestimated the intelligence of the American people. The canvass has already advanced far enough to show that it will exhibit throughout the great peculiarity of the last two Presidential contests in the absence of those fluctuations of popular feeling which are the signs of wavering views and undecided minds in great multitudes.

The fact is, that the Greeleyites have been laboring under a great misapprehension. That some dissatisfaction with the Republican party existed among the people was the legitimate and inevitable consequence of its long tenure of power. Some allowance must also be made for the natural tendency toward reaction as a source of more or less disaffection in the ranks of the party. It is, besides, no doubt true that the general criticism, and especially the charges of corruption to which the administration has been continually exposed, have made some impression upon the honest masses in favor of a change. Hence the movement in behalf of reform which led to the call of a convention at Cincinnati was certainly regarded with much sympathy by considerable numbers. If that convention had met and acted in the spirit and for the ends of its originators, it is not unlikely that the Reform nominee might have become the center of a powerful party. But the convention, equally by its proceedings and by its choice of candidates for the two highest offices in the country, having not only exploded its own claim to be considered as favorable to reform, but having made the name of reform contemptible, it ceased to interest any considerable number of the only class whose adhesion could have made its nominee formidable. This truth was speedily perceived by the Greeleyites, who long ago ceased to recommend their candidate as the champion of reform, or, indeed, to say anything on the subject. In fact, their silence on the subject was not only becoming, but necessary, as a distribution of official spoils without reference to civil service reform, or even to common decency, was one of the chief baits by which they hoped to induce the Democracy to join their ranks and adopt their platform. This hope having been realized, the astounding alliance having been concluded, it is simply wonderful that the Greeleyite organs and leaders still continued to believe that an "immense and infinite" tide of popular enthusiasm in favor of their candidate was rapidly gathering, which would at length bear him on a "decuman wave" into the White House and the Presidential chair. Their illusion is one of the most singular and remarkable in the whole political history, as probaby no body of partisans ever before felt or professed the same measure of confidence in the success of a Presidential candidate whose chances were so slight, in view both of his own lack of availability and of the strength of his antagonist. Between the two candidates the choice is so easy, the motives for preferring one to the other are so multitudinous and so powerful, that, as before intimated, even the light and volatile material in which prejudices and partialities, favor and dislike, usually fluctuate hither and thither, is already so early in the canvass seen to be settled, or fast setting down, on the side of the manifestly stronger. It could not be otherwise. On the one hand, a candidate whose friends even dare not commend him as qualified for this position, while one portion of the party which seeks his election has made shipwreck of reform in the profane attempt to make it a partisan watchword, and the other portion of the party consists chiefly of the men by whose incompetent or treacherous hands the nation was once brought to the verge of destruction.

The other candidate is a man who saved the nation in war, and has for years governed it wisely in peace. Whatever may have been *his mistakes* and shortcomings, the country *has prospered* under his rule, and commands the respect of all the world. Between a President tried and found sufficient, on the one hand, and a candidate untried and with good reason believed to be unequal to the office on the other, it is not surprising that the people make an early choice with a confidence which precludes wavering afterward.

GREELEY'S MISSION TO THE REBELS AT NIAGARA.

There has recently been considerable discussion concerning HORACE GREELEY'S participation in the notorious Niagara Peace Conference; and his organs and advocates have indulged in not a little vituperation toward those who ventured to doubt whether Mr. GREELEY were altogether the unselfish, devoted patriot, and straightforward, truth-telling man which his admirers would have everybody consider him. Upon this point we have at present no suggestion to make, although it does seem a little singular that Mr. GREELEY himself should not be able to tell a straight and consistent story respecting the subject. In the *Tribune* of July 26th, 1864, for instance, Mr. GREELEY made a statement touching the nature of the authority conferred upon him by President LINCOLN in the matter in question. He said:

"The 'Agent' aforesaid (Greeley) was authorized to do exactly one thing—escort certain rebel Peace Commissioners to Washington. Nothing more. He was no 'diplomatist,' and could not have assumed that character without violating certain stringent and proper laws, subjecting himself to very serious penalties. Hence, all the assertions, through Copperhead journals and otherwise, that certain or any terms of peace or reconstruction were offered to or through him, are lies; wicked, inexcusable lies."

This testimony regarding his powers was sufficiently plain and explicit, and if allowed to rest there would have been perfectly satisfactory. But in his "Great American Conflict," Mr. GREELEY upsets his previous statement by saying, with reference to the same point, that—

"It was expected, on the President's part, that he (Greeley) was virtually and substantially to negotiate and settle the basis of a pacification with them, so that their visit to Washington was, in effect, to be the result and not the possible occasion of adjustment and peace."

These two statements are in direct antagonism with each other, so far as respects the nature and extent of the authority delegated to him by the President, and it is respectfully suggested that—Mr. GREELEY'S candidature for the high office of President of the United States being wholly based on the idea of "reconciliation" and closing of "chasms"—an attempt ought to be made, either by himself or by somebody authorized to act for him, to bring these totally diverse and conflicting assertions into something like ordinary agreement with each other.

THE Republican press is doing a good service in setting forth the creditable share which the prudent and judicious policy of the administration has had in the development of the internal wealth of the country, the extension of railroad facilities, the erection and growth of manufactures, and the general prosperity both of industry and capital. Perhaps, however, the argument has been somewhat too closely restricted to the manufacturing aspect of the question. No class of producers is more deeply interested in a stable financial policy than the farmers of the country. The alarm which, in the event of GREELEY'S election, would lead to a limitation of investments of capital and a consequent curtailment of business, would necessarily be felt throughout all classes of society and by none more deeply than the agriculturalists. Whenever there is a financial crisis, or trade is disturbed, or values are depressed, the farmer at once experiences its disastrous effects. Men of all other callings and pursuits stand to farmers in the relation of consumer to producer, and when this consumption is limited by the paralysis of business, the prices of farm products invariably experience a corresponding depreciation. Our friends in the rural districts of the State would do well to reflect carefully upon these important things.

IT is not all lovely with the Liberals in New York. The *World* is kicking up a row in the camp, while the *Herald* is telling GREELEY that he might as well drop out because he has no chance. The *World* gives notice that things are bad enough in that State, and that if they are to be made better there must be no more "babyish" nonsense. For instance, the *World* says:

"The Greeley canvass is either a reform movement or a farce. If, here in Mr. Greeley's own State, Fenton men or Ring men are put on the local tickets, multitudes will denounce the reform pretense as not merely a farce but a fraud. To say nothing of what is demanded by the instinct or honesty, we cannot afford to perpetrate such a blunder."

Whether "the GREELEY canvass" is a reform movement or not, is readily determined by the men who support him. In Pennsylvania his interest is almost exclusively in the hands of A. K. MCCLURE, too well known to require a statement of his peculiar fitness to render a "reform movement" a "farce." In New York GREELEY is in the hands of the worst of the Tammanyites, who only need a chance to steal the National Treasury dry in the shortest period. It did not require the frank admission of the *Herald* nor the diplomatic confession of the *World* to let the public know that the bottom of Greeleyism is loose and ready to fall out.

IN a lecture recently delivered in London, on the star depths, Professor Proctor described each star as in reality a sun, instinct with fiery energy, and urging its way with inconceivable velocity through space. Nor are these suns exempt from mutation. According to Professor Proctor, several among them are losing year by year a portion of their light and heat, equal to the requirements of our earth, or of the whole solar system even, for hundreds of years; others are growing brighter; new stars have appeared, and some have vanished; while stars long accounted to be forever lost to view, have in some instances reappeared.

THE President of the Melbourne (Australia) chamber of commerce says, that "mining has not paid, and that every ounce of gold, which realizes, say £4 4s. costs much more in production." In substantiation he states that the gold produce of 1871 was £5,423,687; there were 58,279 miners, giving them £93 1s. 3d. each per annum, whereas current wages would yield £117. It is likely, however, that much of this cost is merely preliminary, and will not have to be met hereafter, while the heavy deposits in the banks are asserted to be the result of profitable gold mining.

AT a recent banquet at Brighton, England, in honor of the opening of the aquarium, Mr. Frank Buckland, the distinguished naturalist, produced a living alligator from his pocket. It was only a few inches in length, but displayed extraordinary intelligence. Mr. Buckland placed it on the table, and it crawled about at the word of command. He called on it to speak, and the reptile emitted a sound which is described as one which might have been interpreted with equal plausibility as a demonstration in mathematics or the chorus of a comic song.

LAST year's exports of petroleum from the port of New York amounted to nearly a hundred million (94,955,850), gallons—an increase of more than seven and a quarter millions over the preceding year. Philadelphia also exported 56,000,000 gallons in 1871—an increase of six millions over 1870. The total export of last year from these two ports, therefore, was more than one hundred and fifty million gallons, to which must be added the enormous home consumption, to represent the total yield of the wells.

AMONG the acts passed at the recent session of the English Parliament was one which forbids the use of the steam whistle for summoning workmen to labor. It provides a penalty of $25 for the first offense, and a farthey penalty of not less than $8 for every repetition of the offense. Probably no city of its size in the country is so disturbed in this way as Pittsburgh. All who employ workmen can easily substitute some other less noisy means of communicating the hours of labor. There is every reason why they should do it.

WE again call the attention of persons interested to the fact that the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund of this State, through the agency of the Farmers and Mechanics' Bank, of Philadelphia, have given notice to holders of the five per cent. loan of June 11, 1840, reimbursable after July 11, 1870, that the interest on the entire amount of said loan will cease on the 20th day of October, 1872, and that the loan, with accrued interest, will be paid on presentation at the bank in Philadelphia.

CONCERNING the Maine election, the Boston *Advertiser*, speaking from very full knowledge, does not doubt the result of the election to be held on September 11th. It says: "The anti-Grant orators, newspapers, betters and abettors of every kind have given up the State. There is not a person in the country of knowledge and judgment who does not acknowledge that Maine is sure for the Republican candidates two weeks hence, and for Grant and Wilson in November."

A CONSIDERABLE demand for our bituminous coal for export to those countries heretofore supplied by Great Britain has set in. The *Shipping List* notes the fact that the coal depots of the French steam packet companies in the West Indies are now being supplied with coal drawn from New York, Baltimore and Alexandria, instead of from England, as formerly; whilst large shipments are also beginning to be made to the river Plate.

THE old elm tree under which Washington took command of the armies of the United States is still standing in Cambridge, Mass., with an iron railing around its ancient trunk and a granite monument beneath its branches, but it is beginning to show the effects of old age. Last week one of its largest branches, measuring upward of thirty feet in length and a foot in diameter fell to the ground. The venerable tree will soon disappear with other relics of the revolutionary period.

THE Western State fair season is close at hand. Ohio opens the list at Mansfield, first week in September; followed by Iowa, at Cedar Rapids, second week in September; Illinois, at Ottawa, third week in September; Wisconsin, at Milwaukee, fourth week in September; and Indiana, at Indianapolis, first week in October. The St. Louis fair opens October 3.

AN exhaustive criticism in the current number of the British *Quarterly Review* of the commissioner's report on the British coal supply reduces the available amount from the "practically inexhaustible" total estimated by the commission to a deposit which at the present rate of consumption and increase will be exhausted in seventy-three years.

IS the reign of the butchers drawing to a close? It would certainly seem that if the prodigious heat of the current season, both in Europe and America, is to continue, the demand for oxygenated, as distinguished from carbonized, food must necessarily increase and the meat market thus be relieved in a ratio indicated by the thermometer.

There are manufactured in the United States over 2,250,000 packages of pins per annum. Each one of these packages should contain 3,300 pins, giving the enormous amount of 7,425,000,000 pins made annually. One factory alone in Boston turns out eight tons of pins per week. There is a good deal of pin-money in the business.

IN VIEW of the constantly increasing list of robberies from "burglar-proof safes," experiments are being actively and continually made by all of the large manufacturers of safes to develop further improvements, and to make more secure the depositories of the funds of the great bankers and the small earnings of those who confide in them.

A former resident of Arizona, now residing in New York, who is thoroughly familiar with the so-called diamond regions, asserts that Arizona diamonds are nothing more than pecularly brilliant quartz crystals.

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

Considerable educational progress is being made in the South. Trinity University, at Tehuacana, Texas, an institution which but few northerners ever heard of, has matriculated three hundred and thirty-three students within the past collegiate year.

As one of the evening trains was going into the New York depot the other night, a little girl, who saw the glaring lights and general diabolical appearance of the place, nestled up to her mother's side, and inquired in an awe-struck whisper, "Mamma, is this hell?" That was evidently one of the babes to whom wisdom is given.

A new mineral has just been discovered in Nespigon Bay, on Lake Superior. It is of a beautiful green color, looking something like green agate.

A new phase of woman's rights has been developed at Paducah, Kentucky, where the city judge has put women, arrested for disorder or drunkenness, upon the chain-gang with men. The result is that the chain-gang becomes a comparatively civilized and tame institution, with an added horror to each sex in the fact of the presence of the other.

There is said to be in the mountains of North Georgia, what is known as the "vernal belt," which is about half way up the east side of the mountain, and is never injured by frost, while at the foot and top of the mountain everything is killed by frost. Who can explain it?

A sleeve-button turned aside the bullet of an assassin in Memphis, Tennessee, recently, and so saved the wearer's life. He will probably never again employ the phrase, "I don't care a button."

The Superintendent of the Chicago Board of Health has lately made the assertion that he believed that almost one-fourth of the deaths in that city were caused by the ever-recurring accidents at its numerous railroad crossings.

A new respirator for firemen has been invented, in which the solid particles of the densest smoke are arrested by films of cotton wool wetted with glycerine, and the most pungent gas by layers of charcoal. By this simple means firemen can remain within burning buildings for upward of an hour at a time with safety and comfort, so far as their respiration is concerned.

The excessive heat which has characterized the summer in this country has not been confined to the United States. England and France report hot terms of unaccustomed length and severity, and even Switzerland complains bitterly of the intense heat. The glaciers, too, bear witness to the unusual character of the season, and have not melted so rapidly before for many years.

With the most astounding gravity the Missouri *Democrat* asks us to believe that a Barlington, Iowa, lady married, had a child, and afterward turned to a man, was divorced, and became the husband of an old school mate.

A generous employer in Philadelphia did a very handsome thing, the other day, by taking all the men in his employ, together with their families, off on a day's excursion to Cape May. This consideration for his men will doubtless be appreciated, and repaid in good will and faithful service.

Among the papers read before the late scientific congress at Dubuque, was an argument in favor of good wine as a social and national benefit.

The home of General Butler seems to be gradually losing its prosperity. Gloucester has not increased for the past three years in fisheries, but has lost at least one-tenth of the fleet of 1869. The past three years have resulted in very heavy losses to inhabitants, and many families have removed away.

Large wire aviaries, in which pigeons and other birds are kept, are coming into favor as appendages to the roofs of houses and outbuildings.

The harvest in France for this year is estimated at 96,225,000 bushels, exceeding the average of the last ten years by one-third. This affords an illustration of the wonderful recuperative powers of France, and the real source of her future power, if her people can but see it.

The Jews of this country are scarce of Rabbis. There are over two hundred synagogues, and only eight Rabbis who preach to Jewish congregations in the English language, with no young men training to be their successors.

The North Carolina apple crop is so abundant that thousands of barrels are left to rot on the ground. The fruit can also be bought for ten cents a bushel in some parts of Illinois.

The harvest in Russia has turned out much better than was expected. The yield of corn was quite up to the average, the tobacco harvest is very good, and there is abundance of fruit.

The same wail from the seaside that comes to us from Cape May is also heard at Newport, and all along the coast, viz: "The one thing lacking is marriageable young men. Marriageable young women are here in abundance." From the mountain resorts a similar lamentation also arises. Why is this thus?

The total number of immigrant arrivals in Canada last year was 65 022; a smaller number than came in 1870, and that year showed a smaller number than the year previous. Of these only 27,775 remained in the country, the rest emigrating to the United States.

The bakers of Berlin have celebrated, by a grand festival, the six hundredth anniversary of their guild, at a cost of one hundred and fifty thousand dollars. Guests were present from all parts of the country.

Old Ladies' Home excursions are the last of New York excursions. They are conducted on the newsboy plan, and give as great delight to the worthy old inmates of those retreats as to the street Arabs, if of a quieter sort.

Take care. A woman died in Connecticut last week after a few days' illness, during which time she had occupied a room in which there were green curtains. It is supposed the arsenical properties of the curtains were the cause of her death, as her husband and infant child are now prostrated with the same symptoms.

PERSONAL.

President Grant has accepted an invitation to be present at the fall fair of the New Jersey State Agricultural Society at Waverley, September 17.

The serious controversy which seems to be beginning in Europe over the authenticity of Mr. Stanley's adventures will lend interest to Mr. Stanley's own account of his search for Dr. Livingstone.

It is said that the Rev. Dr. Spurgeon will visit Brooklyn in the autumn as the guest of Dr. Talmage, and will probably preach for him in the Tabernacle. That would be an exciting event in current religious history.

"Poor Carlota," the ex-Empress of Mexico, is dying—a sad fact, the report of which will bring sorrow to many a heart in Mexico, on account of her amiable character, her self-sacrificing mind and non-obtrusive disposition. Ever since she reached the lovely home by the Adriatic, from which she had set out for years before, brilliant, aspiring, rejoicing in her beauty, her youth, her husband and her imperial hopes, a wreck in body, in heart and in mind, the pity of the civilized world alone has kept alive any thought of her beyond the narrow limits of her palace-hospital at Inacken. And to-day it will dismiss her to the tender care of romance and poetry, in days that are to come, with the benison of Kent upon King Lear:

"Never, never more shall I behold her face,
Never, never more shall I hear her speak,
Never, never more shall I kiss her cold lips,
Never, never more shall she come to me,
Never, never more shall she go from me,
Never, never more shall she leave me,
Never, never more shall she forsake me,
Never, never more shall she deceive me,
Never, never more shall she betray me,
Never, never more shall she break my heart,
Never, never more shall she kill me,
Never, never more shall she be dead to me,
Never, never more shall she be alive to me,
Never, never more shall she be anything to me,
Never, never more shall she be anything to me,
Never, never more shall she be anything

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...mingham Market House First Mortgage ...ds at 90 and Interest.

...mingham and Ormsby Passenger Railroad ...o's First Mortgage 7's at 90 and Interest.

...IRA B. M'VAY & CO.,

BANKERS,

...orne Fourth Avenue and Smithfield Street.

...NANCE AND TRADE.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, August 28, 1872.

Prominent among the causes which combine to ...nirm the market for money, mainly in the shap of long-time loans, say from six months b a year, offering rates which, in the present easy state of our local finances, advance strong arguments to capitalists, inclining them to invest. The more conservative, however, hold off, under the prevailing impression that things are "too good to last," and that be ore long in our own vicinity will be witnessed a stri gency which even the western markets cannot outvie.

Short-time paper finds ready sale at low rates, proved the makers promise payment in full at maturity. Longer loans are taken up with tolerable avidity, but invariably the remark is made, "no renewal." If the prophets are not all at fault, look out for squalls during the coming fall and winter. The nationa banks in particular are just now holding their purse strings unusually tight, with the inevitable result that not a little of their first class paper seeks savings banks, bankers and private individuals at higher rates than is customary for such parties to pay. There is, however, no surplus of borrowers as yet, and but for the brokers, who are always looking toward in...t, we might gaddite along with all the ...ected security in the world that matters ...ld continue as easy as they are. We ...ll see.

Messrs. Ira B. McVay & Co. report the ...ing quotations of Government bonds in N...York to-day, as furnished them by Jay C...ke & Co., their correspondents:

U. S. Bonds of 1881	116	116¼
U. S. Bonds of 1868	114¼	114½
U. S. Bonds of 1864	114¼	114½
U. S. Bonds of 1865	114¾	114¾
U. S. Bonds of 1865 (new)	113¾	113¾
...10-40's	113¼	113½
...5's	113¾	113¾
...5's	113¼	113½
...5's	111¾	111¾
...6's	113¾	113¾

...& Co., corner of Fourth ...eet, quote United States ...to-day as follows:

.....	113
.....	116
.....	114¼
.....	114¾
..., 1865.....	113¾
1865.....	113¾
.....	113¼
.....	112¼
...prices of	
...various	

Cotton is half a million of bales above what it was in 1868, and three-fifths of its amount in 1869.

In only one instance is there a decrease of an important product, and that is in Indian corn, which falls short of the amount reported in 1870 by seventy-eight millions of bushels, or ten per cent of the whole.

—Messrs. Bowen & Fox, brokers and members of the Philadelphia Stock Exchange, furnish the following quotations of the closing prices to-day of the most active securities:

Penn'a Central	88½	Lehigh Valley R. R.	69
Phila. and Erie	26½	North Penn'a R. R.	50
Lehigh Navigation	47¾	Catawissa R. R.	27
Catawissa	25	Minehill Navigat'n	15
Oil Creek & Alley R.	53½	Reading	58¾

PRODUCE AND GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, } WEDNESDAY, August 28, 1872. }

REMARKS—All kinds of articles rule uniform, with the exception of Ohio Goshen cheese, which has advanced a shade. The market is fair for the season.

The following are the receipts of leading articles of produce for the past two weeks:

	Last week.	This week.	Total
Flour, bbls	5,572	6,727	14,299
Apples, bbls	1,749	1,392	3,641
Cheese, boxes	1,929	324	2,249
Oats, sacks	2,769	2,657	5,426
Barley, sacks	5,056	3,185	8,241
Rye, sacks	1,045	1,045	
Nuts, sacks	510	680	
Potatoes, bbls	6,224	10,664	16,888
Butter, packages	178	168	346
Bacon, tierces	301	245	555

Following are the wholesale rates, unless otherwise noted:

ASHES—There is a better demand, with sales soda ash, common, 4¾ @ cent., 4½c; refined, 58 @ cent., 6½c; Cream Tartar, 35c; nominal; pearl ash, 10 @ 10½c; pot ash, 9½c @ 9¾.

APPLES—Market dull and unsettled, with receipts largely in excess of the demand. Sales are made, as to quality, at 2½@3 25 @ bbl. Receipts, 334 bbls.

APPLE BUTTER—Supply light, with sales at 6½@7c for choice.

BUTTER—Receipts 21 packages. Choice table is in demand at 18@22c; inferior grades not wanted.

BANNER BRAND POWDER—This article continues to meet with favor, with sales at the following figures: $1 25 for ¼ lbs; $3 25 for ½ lbs; $6 for 1 lb and $30 for 5 lbs.

BEANS—We quote sales at $3 @3 25 @ bushel, choice—Fancy $4 00; No. 1, $2 50; No. 2 $2 00.

CHEESE—Receipts light, and prices unchanged as follows: Ohio Goshen 13@13½c; Sweitzer 15½ 17c; Factory 11@12c; Dairy 10@11c @ lb.

COUNTRY CURED HAMS—Hams 9@10c @ lb; clear sides 7c @ 7½; shoulders 5½c @ lb.

CARBON OIL—With a fair trade prices are he i firm at 19c for lots in a small way at the usual advance.

CIDER—There is a fair demand for Beeson's Hydraulic at $2 00@2 25 @ bbl; Cochran $2 50@2 75; Rosedale 44 00; Eagle $3 00; Johnstown $2 25 @ allon; Cochran's Pittsburgh $4 50; and Gaston $2 50@3 75 @ bbl.

CORN MEAL—Sales at $3 25 @ 00.

CANDLES—Sperms, 14 ounces, full weight, 16c; 14 ounces, 15½c; star, 14 ounces, 13c; full weight, 19½c.

COAL OIL—Seven-gravity Lyle—Sales of Pennsylvania at 45 5c @ case.

BACON AND PROVISIONS—Receipts bacon, 51 tcs. Prices unchanged and trade fair. We quote: Sugar cured hams 15c; sugar cured shoulders 10c; pickled do 8c; 100 lbs sides, clear 10½ sides 11¾c; clear sides 12c; breakfast bacon 14c. Dried beef 20c. Rosenbaum's Pure Leaf in tierces, 16c; do kegs 16¾c; buckets 17¾c. Receipts bacon 20 tierces.

GRANULATED LYE—Sales of Pennsylvania at 5 5c @ case.

HONEY—There is a fair demand for Beeson's Hydraulic at $2 00@2 25 @ bbl; Cochran $2 50@2 75; Rosedale 44 00; Eagle $3 00; Johnstown $2 25 @ allon; Cochran's Pittsburgh $4 50; and Gaston $2 50@3 75 @ bbl.

CORN MEAL—Sales at $3 25 @ 00.

CANDLES—Sperms, 14 ounces, full weight, 16c; 14 ounces, 15½c; star, 14 ounces, 13c; full weight, 19½c.

COAL OIL—Seven-gravity Lyle—Sales of Pennsylvania at 45 5c @ case.

BACON AND PROVISIONS—Receipts bacon, 51 tcs. Prices unchanged and trade fair. We quote: Sugar cured hams 15c; sugar cured shoulders 10c; pickled do 8c; 100 lbs sides, clear 10½ sides 11¾c; clear sides 12c; breakfast bacon 14c. Dried beef 20c. Rosenbaum's Pure Leaf in tierces, 16c; do kegs 16¾c; buckets 17¾c. Receipts bacon 20 tierces.

RICE—No change in prices; prime fresh Italse per dozen

FLOUR—Receipts 810 bbls. The market is reported very dull, though it quotably higher. The only sales on hand are single lots of choice spring wheat $8 00@8 50 for new, $8 75@9 00 for oats. Some fancy lots sold a fraction higher. The mill sales are confined to small lots, single sales of family flour at $5 50 per bbl.

GRAIN—The following are the grain receipts since our last:

Oats, sacks	1,276	Wheat, sacks	1,100
Corn, sacks	813	Barley, sacks	165

There was a stronger feeling in wheat to-day, under a strong undisposed to sell, generally, believing that an advance would occur. Following are the ruli gs of the market, by car lots: Red winter $1 35; white $1 50@1 55; spring, Wisconsin and Illinois, $1 48. Five cars of No. 1 red winter sold at 72c per bushel, and 1 car of No. 2 do at 71c; mixed winter, 1 car, at 43c; mixed spring, 1 car, at 41c; new white 38c. Corn—Yellow, shelled, 61@62c; mixed 58@59c. Barley in demand.

GROCERIES—The grocery trade just now is in a state of quiet with no change for a time. Nevertheless a fair trade is doing at the following figures:

Coffee—Fancy Rio coffee 25, strictly prime 24c; prime 23½; good 22½c; fair 21½c. Roasted in our peanut powders 26c; O G Java 32c.

Refined Sugars—Granulated sugar 12c; Powdered sugar 13¼c; A do 13c; Extra C do 11¾c; extra C 11¾c; Chesapeake extra C 11¼@11¾c; fruit dry crushed 13¾@ 14c.

New Orleans Molasses—Prime 50c; good 45c; fair 40c.

Syrups—Union syrup 75c; H & E fancy 65c; H & E extra 60c; H & E No 1 55c.

Rice—Carolina, choice, 9½c; Rangoon, 8c.

Spices—Grain, pepper, 22c; ground, 25c; Cassia 50c; nutmegs $1 25.

HAY—Not the hay finds ready sale at $23 @ ton, $25@30 @ ton for new.

LARD OIL—Extra Chicago and Cincinnati brands Castor @ gallon.

POTATOES—$1 @2 00 @ bbl; Jersey sweets at $2@2 25 @ bbl, and Maryland sweets at $1 50 @ 2 25 @ bbl.

POULTRY—A fair market is reported for spring chickens at 45@50c per pair.

SAPOLIO—An active trade is reported for this useful household article at $6 50 per case.

SEEDS—Timothy is quoted at $3 50; store lots are selling at $3 62; clover seed remains inactive, while flax seed ranges from $1 75@1 80.

VINEGAR—Good cider is quoted at 18c per gal.

TALLOW—Without change, and prices rule firm at 8@8½c per lb.

WINES—A fair demand is reported, and high-wines are selling in job lots at 95@95c.

PITTSBURGH OIL TRADE.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, } THURSDAY, August 29, 1872. }

REMARKS.—The crude market was firmer; it seems pretty evident that the lowest point in oil was reached some days since, for crude prices have advanced and are still tending that way. Oil one quoted at Parker's at $3 25@3 30, the highest figure reached for some days.

REFINED

The market exhibited more firmness; buyers being more numerous; holders were asking for spot or August at 21¾c; for September 22½c was bid; October to December 23c.

OIL BARRELS.

Market steady but quiet; city make $1 80, country $1 70.

By Western Union Telegraph.]

TITUSVILLE, August 29.—The market is quiet, buyers not being inclined to bid within 5 or 10c of the prices asked. Following are the sales:

50 bbls lower road.....$3 35
100 bbls lower road.....3 35
400 bbls lower road.....3 40

NEW YORK, August 28, closing 27.—Market quiet and nominal; refined 22¼@22½; sales of 2,000, September at 23; crude in bulk 11¾ all 'ay, without business; cases firm at 28¾@ 29c. Philadelphia delivery; crude 11¾; refined 22¼@22½c.

LONDON, August 28.—Market quiet and unchanged at 2[illegible].

LIVERPOOL, August 28.—Market quiet and nothing doing at all; spot $2 20@3 20.

ANTWERP, August 28.—Market strong; ordinary on lower road $3 35; 41 gravity at Oil City $3 50; upper Tide $3 40.

PETROLEUM CENTER, August 28.—Market firmer at $3 25@3 30.

PHILADELPHIA, August 28.—Market quiet; S. W. crude 11¾c; cases 21c; sales, none; futures: September 22c; final at 22½c; quiet.

By Pacific and Atlantic Line.]

OIL CITY, August 28.—Market firm and quiet at $3 40@3 50; lower road $3 25.

PARKER'S LANDING, August 28.—Market quiet and prices unchanged at $3 37½@3 40.

PHILADELPHIA, August 28.—August 21¾c bid; September, 22¾c; crude 11½c.

FOXBURG, August 28.—Market quiet but firm at 3 37½@ 3 50.

TITUSVILLE, August 28.—Market quiet but steady, with a more active feeling prevailing; $3 37½ bid; $3 50 asked; no sellers.

NEW YORK, August 28.—Nothing doing; market unchanged from yesterday's price; unable to quote anything.

BRADFORD, August 28.—Market firm at $3 30a 3 40; looking for an advance.

Crude Oil Received by A. V. R. R.

Shipper.	Consignee.	Barrels.
T P Miller	Vesta Oil Works	408
Thomas Kinsey	Crucible Oil Works	148
Duncan & Young	Radiant Oil Works	80
Duncan & Young	Radiant Oil Works	462
Duncan & Young	American Oil Works	154
Jn Stewart	American Oil Works	154
Parker & Thompson	Cosmos Oil Works	346
D L McKelvey	Cosmos Oil Works	462
H M McKelvey	Cosmos Oil Works	308
Owner	H W C Tweddle	696

Crude Oil Received by Rail and River.

	Bbls.		Bbls.
Vesta Oil Works	308	Petrolite Oil Works	148
Radiant Oil Works	80	Penn Oil Works	462
American Oil Works	462	Diamond Oil Works	462
Cosmos Oil Works	462	H W C Tweddle	696
Total			5,412

Shipments of Refined Oil East via A. V. R. R., W. P. R. R. and P. R. R.

WEST PENN JUNCTION, August 27, 1872.

Central Refining Co, 811 bbls to Logan Bros & Co, Philadelphia.

Lewis & Co., 467 bbls to Waring, King & Co, Philadelphia.

Vesta Oil Works, 200 bbls to Waring, King & Co, Philadelphia.

Brann & Wagner, 450 bbls to Waring, King & Co, Philadelphia.

Standard Oil Co, 507 barrels to Warden, F & Co, Philadelphia.

Lockhart, Frew & Co., 303 bbls to Warden, Frew & Co., Philadelphia.

Total.....2,748

Shipments of Refined Oil East by W. P. R. R.

Elkins, Bly & Co, 150 bbls to Miller & Co., Lancaster, Pa.

Central Refining Co., 200 bbls to Logan Bros & Co, Philadelphia.

Total.....350

Cincinnati Coal and Coke Markets.

August 27.—The supply is being greatly reduced, and the market is firm at quotations, with a good demand.

Youghiogheny, per bush, delivered.....00@20c
Ohio river, per bush, delivered.....00@16c
Raymond City, per bush, delivered.....16@18c
Cannel, per bush, delivered.....20@24c
Gas coke, at yards.....12@00c
Gas coke, delivered.....14@16c
Hard foundry, delivered.....16@18c

Cincinnati Market.

CINCINNATI, August 28.—Flour steady and in moderate demand. Wheat firm and in fair demand; No. 2 red winter $1 45@1 50; white $1 55@1 60. Corn steady and in moderate demand at 42@46c. Rye quiet and unchanged. Oats steady and in moderate demand; old 36@37c; new 28@30c. Barley quiet and unchanged. Hogs steady. Pork firm. Eggs firm and in fair demand at 18c. Butter steady and in moderate demand. Pork dull and nominal; mess $13 75@14 00. Lard firm and in fair demand; prime steam 9c was the ruling price, with 9c asked; steam nominal at 8½c; summer was salable at 8c, but held at 8½c. Bulk meats were held firmer, but were less active at 6¾a 6¾c; loose, firmer and in fair demand; stock light; sales at 7¼@7¾c. Sugar cured hams firm winter at 16¾@17c. Hogs firm and in fair demand at 4¾@5c. Whisky—demand fair and prices ...anced to 90c.

Toledo Market.

TOLEDO, August 28.—Flour in fair demand. Wheat better and in good demand; No 1 white $1 42½; amber Michigan $1 48 seller No 2 amber Illinois $1 38; No 2 red winter $1 35; rejected $1 39@1 40. Corn a fair business; high mixed at 43½@45c; buyer September. September 43c; yellow damaged 38c; No 2 old 52@53c.

...fairly ...and ...

PITTSBURGH LIVE STOCK MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, } WEDNESDAY, August 28, 1872. }

RECEIPTS.

	Cattle, No. head.	Hogs, No. head.	Sheep, No. head.	Hor's, Mules, No. head.
Wednesday, Aug. 28	902	1,500	4,000	60
Previously this week	1,500	4,000	4,000	20
Total this week	2,402	5,500	8,000	80

SHIPMENTS.

	Cattle, No. head.	Hogs, No. head.	Sheep, No. head.	Horses, Mules, No. head.
Wednesday, Aug. 28	292	1,800	4,800	20
Previously this week	1,800	3,700	3,200	60
Total this week	2,092	5,500	8,000	80

Cattle.

The receipts of cattle were fair of those which go through for eastern markets and rather light of those intended for sale here. The market is firm and steady on good cattle and dull and draggy for common and inferior grades. The offerings are mixed, some very good cattle being on sale and some pretty common. Prices of the best grades are as high, if not higher, than last week. A bunch of cattle are in the yards, from southern Ohio, for which 7c was offered and refused. Good stock selling fair and common slow.

Following are the prices current: Extra, 1,400 to 1,500 lbs steers, fine and smooth, $7; prime 1,300 lbs steers, $6 50 to $6 75; good 1,200 lbs steers, $5 50 to $6 25; fair 1,100 lbs steers, $5 50 to $5 75; fair 1,000 lbs steers, $4 75 to $5 25; common, $3 75 to $4 25; roughs, $3 50; stockers, $3 50; bulls, $2 50 to $3 00; cows, $2 50 to $4 50.

Hogs.

The receipts of hogs have been light of prime stock and fair of light stock. Grass hogs are in supply great than the demand, which gives the market is slow and draggy. Prime are wanted, and the market is firm with an upward tendency. Sales are made about as fast as stock arrives. Following are the current rates: Extra Philadelphia $5 40 to $5 50; prime Philadelphia $5 25 to $5 35; good Yorkers $4 85 to $5 00; fair Yorkers $4 75; grassers $4 25 to $4 50.

Sheep.

The run of sheep fair and rather inclined to be heavy. The number of good sheep on sale, though, is large as the run embraces a great many Jersey ewes. Trade is fair, with prices are a shade better than last week. Following are the current rates for the different kinds: Extra, 100 lbs sheep, fine stock, $6 00 to $6 25; extra, 90 lbs sheep, $5 75 to $5 90; prime, 85 lbs sheep, $5 50 to $5 65; fair, 80 lbs sheep $5 25 to $5 40; fair, 75 lbs sheep, $4 50 to $4 75; common $3 50 to $4 25; bucks, per head, $2 50 to $3 00.

Cattle Sales.

No.	Weight.	Price.	No.	Weight.	Price.
2	2,240	$6 00	24	1,500	$5 00
18	21,290	5 50	11	1,500	4 75
18	21,240	4 25	11	1,060	4 75
18	20,510	6 25	21	17,810	3 75
14	111,110	5 00	21	2,020	3 25
14	19,840	4 37	10	13,410	4 00
1	700	2 50	20	16,650	3 65
2	2,000	4 00	14	13,460	4 00

Hogs.

No.	Weight.	Price.	No.	Weight.	Price.
6	1,260	$5 00	28	8,100	$5 25
26	11,340	5 25	24	24,000	5 15
28	8,960	4 75	16	19,360	4 85
31	11,780	4 90	16	15,360	4 75
33	13,060	5 15	14	13,550	4 80
24	10,200	5 10	14	13,750	5 15
24	8,960	5 00	32	13,160	4 90
17	5,300	4 50, 41	41	14,160	4 85

Sheep.

No.	Weight.	Price.	No.	Weight.	Price.
95	19,420	$6 25	15	3,030	$5 00
23	13,960	5 50	101	16,120	5 35
20	3,400	5 75	100	17,840	5 25
15	3,460	4 90	38	3,060	5 40
66	9,420	4 85	68	7,260	4 60

New York Finance and Trade.

Gold Closed at 113¾.

NEW YORK August 28, 1872 P. M.

MONEY.

Money was easy at from 4 to 5 per cent.

EXCHANGE.

Sterling was dull and heavy at 108¾.

GOLD.

Gold was stronger, and gradually advanced from 112¾ to 113¾. Loans were made at from 3-64 to per cent. for use. Clearings were $21,000,000. The Assistant Treasurer disbursed $331,000.

GOVERNMENTS.

Governments were strong at the close, and advanced from ⅛ to ¾ per cent, in sympathy with gold. The Treasury bought $1,000,000 at from 112 22 to 112 48, and paid for them in legal tenders.

U.S. 6s 1881, cps.	116¾@116¾	5-20s, 1867	113¾@114
5-20s, 1862	114⅝ bid.	5-20s, 1868, cps.	113¾@114
5-20s, 1864	114⅝ bid.	5-20s, 1868, reg.	113¾@114
5-20s, 1865	114⅞@115	Currency 6s	112⅝@112¾
5-20s, 1865, new	113¾@113¾	New 5 per cts.	111⅛ bid.

STATE STOCKS.

State bonds closed dull and steady.

Tennessees, old	73¾	S. Carolinas, April	
Tennessees, new	73¾	Missouri 6s	93¾
S. Carolinas, July	24¾		

THE STOCK MARKET.

Stocks were firmer and with increased dealings; there has been an advance throughout the general list of from ¾ to 2 per cent. The greatest improvement was in N. Paul Common, Pacific Mail, Northwest, Ohio, New York Central, Chicago, Columbus and Indiana Central, and Western Union. Operations in Erie to-day were limited, and fluctuations were confined within narrow limits. The advance in Ohios is attributed to the operation of a small pool in the stock, and the advance in Pacific Mail, Columbus and Indiana Central is evid nt the story of a 10 per cent. scrip dividend, with 5 per cent.—cash, called up the market, which closed very strong.

Western Union	72¾	Illinois Central	93¾
Adams Express	95	Quicksilver	43¾
Fargo Express	80	Cleveland & Pitts'g	90
Amer. Express	72	N. W. common	75¾
U. S. Express	81¾	do preferred	91
Pacific Mail	35	Rock Island	111¾
N. Y. Central	96¾	St. Paul	56¾
Erie	49¾	do pref.	76¾
Harlem	115	Toledo & Wabash	44¾
Michigan Central	116	Fort Wayne	95¾
Michigan Southern	90¾	Chicago & Alton	112¾
Union Pacific	36½	Ohio and Mississippi	42¾

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

Chicago Market.

CHICAGO, August 28, 1872.

FLOUR—Dull but unchanged.

GRAIN—Wheat steady at $1 16¾ cash and seller September; nominally $1 17¾ seller October. Corn firm at 38¾c for cash; 39c seller September; 39¾c seller October. Oats steady at 27¾c cash and seller August; 26¾@26¾c seller September; rejected 25c. Rye better, closing 56 only at 57@58c. Barley strong at 64¾@65c cash and seller September; 66½c seller October.

PROVISIONS—Pork inactive; mess pork nominally $15. Lard steady; summer kettle, 6¾@6¾c; prime 6¾c; sweet unreserved hams quiet and nominally unchanged. Bulk meats quiet; shoulders nominally 5½c; short ribs 6¾@6¾c.

WHISKY—Active and better, with sales at 90c, closing at 90c bid.

New York Market.

NEW YORK, August 28.—Cotton lower, with sales of 2,400 bales middling upland at 21 5-16c. Flour active and higher; common to good extra $6 75@7 65; fancy do $7 70@8 25; white wheat $1 50@1 60. Corn—Receipts 69,000 bush.; market opened dull and declined ½c, but closed firmer at 2c. Wheat higher; new winter red western $1 52@1 55; new amber western $1 55@1 56. Rye and barley quiet and unchanged. Barley quiet; new western 75c. Corn a shade easier; steamer, November, mixed, 61@62c; cash do 62½@63c; yellow do 63¾@65c. Oats quiet and steady; western at 40@42c; white 45@46c. Eggs quiet and firm at 20c. Pork weaker; western $20 25c. Hops quiet and firm at 40@50c for No 1; Trade for 1870, Leaflet quiet at 37@38c; Orinoco 26@27c. Wool dull but unchanged. Coffee dull; fair to good cargoes, 20½@21½c; No 7 Rio at 19¾@20c; Cuba 18¾c. Molasses quiet. Petroleum—crude 12c; refined 22¼@23c. Turpentine quiet at 46@47c. Rosins—Pure steady at $2 50@2 55; strained to prime $2 20@2 50. Beef quiet and unchanged. Cut meats firm; hams 14¾c; shoulders 7c. Middles active and firm. Lard unchanged; kettle, 7¾@8c. Cheese steady at 13a 14¾c.

Buffalo Live Stock Market.

BUFFALO, August 28.—Cattle—Receipts to-day 731, making the total supply for the week thus far 2,402; same time last week 421; last week's run still continues light, and up to noon no stock reported to arrive. Prices ruled strong at Monday's figures, and desirable grades in good demand. Texans neglected, but all native stock sold; about 1,300 were disposed of. Sales at $11 @12 for steers, 1,134 to 1,381 lbs, at $6 25@7 25; 122 Missouri, 1,070 to 1,320 lbs, at $6 00@7 25; 151 Michigan, 961 to 1,115 lbs at $5 62½@6 00; 216 Texas, 973 to 1,195 lbs, at $3 00@4 25; 18 State, 1,113 lbs, at $6 00; 20 cows at $3 50@4 00; 45 State, $4 00@4 50. Sheep—Receipts to-day 4,600, against 9,200 last week. The market opened active at 50c advance on Canada lambs, but closed quite weak; good quality western sheep over last week's rates. Sales 954 Michigan, 70 to 85 lbs, at $4 50@5 87½, according to quality; 1,434 Canada lambs, 67 to 72 lbs, at $7 50@8; 100 Canada sheep, 107 to 120 lbs, $5 @5 75. Hogs—Receipts to-day 800, making the supply for the week thus far 9,200, against 11,000 last week. No sales of any consequence. No dressed hogs in yards. Good medium sized hogs in demand at $5@5 75 for shipping purposes and local retail trade; poor grassy Michigan stock now flooding the market and not wanted at any price; sales of 2,000 Michigan, 200 to 250 lbs, at $5 @5 25. Receipts of a small lot good hogs, averaging 216 lbs, at $5 25.

New York Dry Goods Market.

NEW YORK, August 28.—A pretty general activity now prevails in all the different departments of trade, and transactions for the day are reported very satisfactory. Brown sheetings and shirtings were in fair demand at current rates. Bleached goods are improving in activity, and the market is more settled. Cotton drills were in moderate request for home demand. Cotton flannels are increasing in demand, and fair sales are reported for the day. Wool flannels are active for popular makes. Ticks, cassimeres and checks are in fair request. Woolens are gaining in activity, and more inquiry is noticed for all grades. Cloths and coatings were in moderate demand, and the market for some makes was fairly active. Fancy cassimeres of desirable styles and fabrics were sought for, and suitings of certain makes were sold to arrive. Dress goods continue to be well sold up in some favorite makes, while others remain inactive. The fine wool worsted printed dresses cheerful feeling; several large auction sales to-day were all well attended, and sales made at firm prices.

Louisville Market.

LOUISVILLE, August 28.—Tobacco firmer and unchanged, with sales of 149 hhds. Cotton quiet; middling up and at 20c.

Lace Curtains,

DRAPERIES,

CORNICES,

Turkish Folding Spring Beds

AND MATTRESSES OF ALL KINDS,

AT

E. EDMUNDSON & SON'S,

55 MARKET STREET.

NEW ESTABLISHMENT,

193 LIBERTY ST.,

FOR THE MANUFACTURE OF

Marbleized Mantels,

Of Various Designs, Sizes and Colors.

HOT AIR FURNACES, for Burning Anthracite or Bituminous Coal or Coke.

COOKING RANGES, New and Desirable Patterns.

CHEAPEST FIRE GRATE, saving 30 to 40 Per cent. of Coal.

STOVES—Cooking, Parlor and Office Stoves, good as anywhere. HOT AIR REGISTERS AND VENTILATORS.

IRON DOORS, FRONTS, GRATES AND FENDERS.

Wholesale and Retail Prices Low. Give us a call.

JAMES OLD.

...PLES

$2 CO PER BARREL.

75 per barrel, in 5 barre lots;

50 per barrel, in 10 barrel lots.

HENRY REA, Jr.,

305 Liberty street, Pittsburgh.

..., FRUIT, FRUIT.

...daily. Pears daily,
...ons daily. Apples daily.
...Potatoes daily. Melons daily.
...Tomatoes daily.
...Cucumbers daily. Corn daily.

HENRY REA, Jr.,

305 Liberty street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

OCEAN STEAMERS.

Date of Departure from New York.

1872.

Columbia	August 31	Glasgow.
Frisia (Hamburg)	August 31	Hamburg.
Republic	August 31	Liverpool.
Java	Septb'r 4	Liverpool.
Nevada	Septb'r 4	Liverpool.
Atlanta	Septb'r 4	Liverpool.
City of New York	Septb'r 5	Liverpool.
Canada	Septb'r 7	Liverpool.
City of Paris	Septb'r 7	Liverpool.
Java	Septb'r 7	Liverpool.
Denmark	Septb'r 7	France.
Arras on	Septb'r 10	Bristol.
Russia	Septb'r 11	Liverpool.
Java	Septb'r 11	London.
Cassyria	Septb'r 11	Liverpool.
Wyoming	Septb'r 12	Liverpool.
City of Limerick	Septb'r 12	Liverpool.
Wisconsin	Septb'r 14	Liverpool.
City of Antwerp	Septb'r 14	Liverpool.
Germanic	Septb'r 14	Liverpool.
Egypt	Septb'r 14	Liverpool.
Virginia	Septb'r 14	Liverpool.
Cuba	Septb'r 18	Liverpool.
Caledonia	Septb'r 18	Liverpool.
Idaho	Septb'r 18	Liverpool.
Atavia	Septb'r 21	Liverpool.
Saint Laurent	Septb'r 21	France.
India	Septb'r 21	Liverpool.
Denmark	Septb'r 25	London.
Olympia	Septb'r 25	Liverpool.
Minnesota	Septb'r 28	Liverpool.
Alfred	Septb'r 28	Liverpool.
Etruria	October 2	Liverpool.
Wisconsin	October 2	Liverpool.

RIVER TELEGRAMS.

Brownsville, Pa.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

BROWNSVILLE, PA., August 28, 1872.

River stationary, with three feet of water in the channel. Weather cloudy; thermometer 71 at 6 P. M. G.

Greensboro, Pa.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

GREENSBORO, Pa., August 28, 1872.

River stationary, with two feet of water in the channel. Weather cloudy; thermometer 81 at 6 P. M. G.

Wheeling, W. Va.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WHEELING, W. Va., August 28, 1872.

Cloudy and warm, with every indication of rain. River three feet seven inches and falling. Department—Science, for Parkersburg, at 10:30 A. M.

For Latest River Dispatches See Outside.

RIVER NEWS.

ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES.

Arrived.

Elector.....R. R. Abrams.....Geneva.
Kanawha.....Houghton.....Kinnesteth.
Hartman.....Hendrickson.....Geneva.
Geneva.....Phillips.....Geneva.
West Virginia.....D. maidson.....Geneva.

Departed.

Elector.....R. R. Abrams.....Geneva.
Kanawha.....Houghton.....Kinnesteth.
Hartman.....Hendrickson.....Geneva.

Boats to Leave To-day.

Brownsville and Geneva, U. S. M., S. A. M. and 5 P. M.
Kanawha.....Elizabeth.....Houghton, 3 P. M.
Geneva.....West Virginia.....Donaldson, 3 P. M.

THE marks at the foot of Market street indicate, on foot and ten inches and falling. The weather was not so warm.

CAPT. ANDREW ROBINSON is in Cincinnati.

THE dredgeboat at the landing is doing excellent service in the way of deepening the channel.

A RANGE OF HIGH WATER MARK IS Clicking over Saturday night, without apparent cause.

CAPT. R. M. WADE, after an active service of forty years, has concluded to retire from the river.

THE books for subscription to the ca ital stock of the Cincinnati and Red River Transportation Company are now open at No. 80 West Fourth street, Cincinnati.

JAS. TECHUDI has got tired of sleeping on sidewalks, on account of being annoyed by the police, and thinks the *Democrat* says he is trying to find a cool room somewhere.

THE independent packet West Virginia, Capt. D. Donaldson, leaves this port at 5 P. M. to-day, for Brownsville and Geneva. This boat is in charge of careful and attentive officers, who will see that passengers are well cared for.

COMMODORE ROLLINGPIN has commenced to write poetry in favor of his hobby, the "White Collar line." If the Commodore will only continue his present strain for a short time it will not be long before the White Collar line will have to yield.

THE Cairo *Bulletin* says: "The transit steamer Illinois has reached a cedar on the levee near the bridging, and will hereafter lay for stores at wholesale, keep them in the cellar and use them as she needs them. The idea is a good

THE VERY LATEST.

ANOTHER FALSIFIER CORNERED.

Farnsworth Convicted of Deliberate Misrepresentation.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., August 28, 1872.

The *Republican* of this city to-morrow morning, reviewing General Farnsworth's St. Charles, Ill., speech on the 15th inst., in which he introduced and alleged quotation from the President's message, and stated that subsequently, on asking the President for an explanation of its meaning, General Grant replied, "Well, really, I can't say what that does mean; Morton put that in," says: "What will be thought of this model Reformer, Farnsworth, when it is shown that General Grant sent no such message to Congress; that no such extract as that which Farnsworth quoted is to be found in any message; that Farnsworth, as we believe, falsely and maliciously garbled the message to subserve a partisan purpose. Exactly what the President did say is as follows: 'Under these circumstances I would submit to you whether it would not be well without delay to enact a law authorizing the Governor of Georgia to convene the members originally elected to the Legislature, requiring each member to take the oath prescribed by the reconstruction acts, and none to be admitted who are ineligible under the third clause of the Fourteenth amendment.' It will be perceived that this is three times falsely and maliciously falsified the President's message. The President wrote: '*Convene* the members of the Legislature,' Farnsworth said in his speech 'swear the members of the Legislature,' which makes all the difference in the world. Farnsworth, out of his own mouth, stands convicted of deliberately altering and falsifying a message of the President of the United States.

"Now, in answer to the charge that 'Morton put that in,' we have this to say: Before the blight of official authority we hereby deny that Mr. Morton or any one else inserted that passage, and we also hereby assert, upon the same high-est and best authority, that no member of the Cabinet, no Senator, no Representative, no private secretary, no clerk in the Executive mansion, has ever seen any portion of any one of the President's messages until it was ready to be transmitted to Congress."

GREELEY SOLDIERS' CONVENTION.

Effort to Offset the Pittsburgh Demonstration.

HARRISBURG, Pa., August 28.—A convention of Democratic soldiers and sailors opposed to Independent Democratic Greeley, Gen. McClandless was elected President and made an address, stating that the convention was preliminary to a call for a convention to be held at Philadelphia to enter a protest against the Pittsburgh convention. He suggested a State organization and the election of an executive committee. Convention adjourned till afternoon.

The Convention assembled at 2:30. Captain Miller, of Cumberland, read a letter from soldiers of Carlisle and vicinity, protesting against the nomination of Grant and Hartranft, and declaring themselves in favor of Greeley and Brickaker, which was received with loud applause. The chair appointed an executive committee of nine, who shall report the form in which they come to and in conjunction with them; also that the executive committee prepare an address to counteract the address issued in behalf of the Pittsburgh Convention. A scathy protest was read in reply to the call issued by Grant soldiers in Pittsburgh, in which the objects of the present convention were explained. It was ordered that the protest be read and sent to a committee of thirty, with power to make amendments, and that copies be printed and circulated among the soldiers of the State. Col. Marsh made a few remarks, after which a motion was made that the convention meet on the 5th of October, or take whatever action may be necessary to counteract the influence of the Pittsburgh Convention. Adjourned.

WEST VIRGINIA ELECTION.

The Results as Previously Announced Confirmed.

WHEELING, W. VA., August 28.—The *Intelligencer* has corrected reports from forty-six counties, most of them official, which give Gov. Jacob a majority of 3,266. Reports on the constitution from forty-one counties give a majority of 5,000 for ratification. Eight counties are yet to be heard from on constitution, thirteen on the constitution. The *Intelligencer* estimates that these will reduce the majority to about 2,500, and increase the majority for the constitution to at least 2,000. Davis, for Congress, in this district has 1,100 majority, and one small county to hear from.

RAILWAY MATTERS.

The Atlantic-Pacific Project.

SAN FRANCISCO, August 28.—The committee of one hundred this afternoon, by a vote of thirty-three against twenty-nine, rejected the report to rectify favoring the Atlantic-Pacific Railroad project, and adopted resolutions indorsing the proposed Ravenswood bridge, two and a half million subsidy and compromise with the Central Pacific, by thirty-eight against thirty-four, but immediately after amid confusion and wrangling, voted to adjourn *sine die*.

The Washington Star says: We hear on what we consider good authority that W. Prescott Smith resigns his general management of the Washington and New York through line, and accepts the General Manager's place (a new office) on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, August 28, 1872.

The steamer Koln has arrived from Bremen.

Bank Arrested.

William Saunders, colored, was arrested to-day with $5,500 in United States bills and Maryland bonds. He is supposed to be one of the perpetrators of the Maryland bond robbery. A dispatch from Baltimore says Saunders is wanted for other crimes.

ATTACHMENT VACATED.

Judge McCue to-day granted a release of the attachment of Maiden and Landers on property of the Staten Island Ferry Company, in order that the transfer of property can be made to the purchaser. The company will furnish sureties for $20,000.

THE BURGLAR POLICEMAN.

The District Attorney intends to push the trial of Aiken, the burglar policeman. It is probable he will be tried next Saturday.

THE DISBARRED JUDGE.

It is reported that ex-Judge Barnard has been disqualified from practicing at the bar, and will go into the tobacco business with his father-in-law, Anderson. His friends say he bears up under his sentence bravely.

THE WEATHER.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER,
WASHINGTON, August 2 9, 1872, 7 P. M.

PROBABILITIES.

Easterly to southerly winds, cloudy weather and areas of rain for Thursday for Middle States, and extend over New England on Thursday evening; cloudy weather and areas of rain for South Atlantic States; generally clear weather from the central Gulf to Tennessee, and rising barometer, northerly to easterly winds and clear weather for the Northwest, and extend eastward to Lake Michigan and Indiana by Thursday morning, and over Kentucky, Ohio and western Lake Erie by Thursday evening. Warning signals ordered.

Cotton Prospects in the South.

MEMPHIS, August 28.—A letter from a prominent cotton factor of this city, written from Indian Bay, Arkansas, says, that owing to drought, no rain having fallen in that section for seven weeks, the crop will not yield more than one-third of the usual average, while his information from other portions of the State confirms previous reports, that only a half crop will be made. Planters from West Tennessee and North Mississippi state that drought is causing rust and shedding, and unless they have rain very soon late cotton will be an entire failure and the early planting will suffer seriously.

Grant and Wilson Pole Raising at Yellow Springs, Ohio.

Special Dispatch to the Cincinnati Commercial.

XENIA, O., August 28, 1872.

A Grant and Wilson pole was raised at Yellow Springs to-day with considerable pomp and firing of cannon. There was a large crowd in attendance. Hon. L. B. Cuncle, Republican candidate for Congress in this district, addressed the meeting to-night.

Terrible Accident—Four Men Killed and Two Seriously Injured.

DETROIT, MICH., August 28.—The boiler of an engine, while running a threshing machine at Highland, Oakland county, exploded this morning, fatally injuring Edwin Terry and instantly killing Columbus Covil, Chas. Williams and Monroe Terny. Two others were seriously injured.

Cincinnati Conference M. E. Church.

CINCINNATI, August 28.—The Cincinnati Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, Bishop Wiley presiding, commenced at Eaton, Preble county, this forenoon. Rev. W. H. Sutherland was elected Secretary and various committees were appointed. The conference will probably continue one week.

Four Mile Race a Long Branch.

LONG BRANCH, August 28.—The four mile race to-morrow causes great excitement, as eight of the horses were never known to start in a four mile race before. Frank Hampton is the favorite.

Death of a Centenarian.

TERRE HAUTE, IND., August 28.—Jacob Moore, aged one hundred and eight years, died at his residence, in Clay county, yesterday. He was probably the oldest white man in Indiana.

Senator Wilson Knocked Down by a Runaway Team.

PORTLAND, ME., August 28.—Senator Wilson was knocked down by a runaway team last night, but escaped with a few slight bruises.

THE fashionable season at Long Branch is at its height. Previously in what way a correspondent says, as follows: "The visitors have come from every part of the Union—North, South, East and West—the Branch is quite the seemingly happy home of the Southern people what Paris is to Americans in general. Dark eyed, haughty belles, stately dowagers and knightly gentlemen, the representatives of a cause that is lost and a chivalry that is decaying, meet in bonds of amity and peace with their ancient enemies; the Louisianian, the Carolinian and the Yankee cordially unite in "shaking hands across the bloody chasm," and in a spirit of mutual forbearance and forgiveness drown all bitter memories of the past in the happiness and enjoyment of the present. Prominent among the representatives of Southern wealth and fashion have been the visitors from Texas—splendid-looking fellows, with hardy look, eagle eye and manly form—polished gentlemen, though exposed to ordeals in their wild frontier State which would draw the gentility and good breeding out of most men of an ordinary mould. They are decided favorites with the young ladies of the romantic school, and many a sly flirtation takes place in the moonlight under the verandah or along the beach, in which they figure as principals and in which musim and broadcloth happily mingle together.

The Destruction of the Cotton Crop.

The Southern papers continue to be filled with the accounts of ravages of various insects among the cotton. There is a project on foot, in the cotton-growing States bordering on the Gulf coast, to import quantities of the terrier ant from Central America for distribution in the cotton fields in order to protect cotton from the depredations of the co ton worm and other insects. The terrier-ant is well known and generally used by natives in Central America for the destruction of insects, and even poisonous reptiles.

EUROPE.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

Cortes Elections in Spain.

MADRID, August 28.—Complete returns of the election for members of the Cortes show seventy Alphonsists, three Montpensiers, ten Unionists Dynastists, three Sagostaists, eighty Republicans and two hundred and ninety Radicals chosen. Emilio Castelar and Admiral Malampo are among the successful candidates, and Senor Rosas is defeated.

Ship Ashore—Thirty Lives Lost.

LISBON, August 28.—A dispatch from Oporto states that the steamship Peruvian went ashore during a fog at the entrance of the harbor, and became a total loss. Thirty persons were drowned.

Another Installment of War Indemnity—Renewed Offer to Purchase Cuba.

LONDON, August 28.—The Berlin journals state that the French government will commence the payment of another installment of war indemnity next week.

The evening papers mention a rumor that a Colonel of the insurgent army in Cuba has arrived here with instructions from the provisional government to negotiate a loan of 20,000,000 pounds, the amount to be tendered to Spain for the independence of Cuba; that although the provisional government have little hope that Spain will consent, they believe the offer will strengthen the insurgent cause among foreign powers.

A Cardinal Dead.

ROME, August 28.—Cardinal Angelo Quaglea died suddenly to-day. He was seventy years old.

Carlists Again Operating.

MADRID, August 28.—A dispatch to the *Gaceta* reports that a band of Carlists attacked and robbed the railway station in the province of Gerona and cut the telegraph wires. Troops have been dispatched to the place, but at last accounts there had been no encounter with the Insurgents.

BLOWN TO ATOMS.

Another Terrible Nitro-Glycerine Explosion—A Man's Body Torn to Fragments—Spontaneous Combustion the Cause of the Catastrophe.

[From the Titusville Herald of yesterday.]

Another terrible nitro glycerine explosion took place near Rouseville on Monday morning, by which Mr. Wm. H. Payne, torpedo agent at that place, was instantly killed and blown into diminutive fragments. Mr. Payne was a partner of Mr. James Sanders, the agent for Robert's torpedoes, and the firm kept a magazine on the Tobin farm, about one mile distant from Rouseville, where is constantly kept on hand a large amount of the explosive and dangerous material in cans. On Monday morning Mr. Payne went to the magazine with a buck board and double team, for the purpose of procuring some nitro-glycerine and a torpedo to be used in Mr. N. J. Benning's well, on the John Buchanan farm, about half a mile to the west. He had gone about two thirds of the distance, and had reached a point on the road about thirty rods east of the Benning well, when the can exploded. Mr. Payne's body was simultaneously scattered over an area of about two acres, the buck board being literally torn into splinters; but, strange to say, the horses were not killed, but ran away badly singed and wounded in the haunches. The explosion was distinctly heard four miles off. The hill trembled to its very center. A large crowd of persons from the surrounding wells and accent houses soon gathered on the scene, and the flashes were searched far and near for the remains of the unfortunate man. What was found we did not fill a half bushel measure.

The following is a list of what was found scattered broadcast, after a diligent and most thorough search: A portion of the face, including nose, mouth, beard and one eye, to which was stuck a shred a portion of the shoulder-blade; the right hand, badly mutilated; a portion of the bowels, a few inches in small pieces; the right hand the entire left foot without the toes, and the boots with some of the toes in. The right leg was found at a point a distance of three hundred and sixty feet, and the other parts at various distances and widely scattered, with the exception of the body which could be discovered. His watch was found lying in the road near the scene of the explosion, also his pocket-book was found entire, with its contents, but the latter was in many shreds. One inch of his metallic tape-line was found and handed to a reporter on the cars as a relic of the terrible catastrophe. Mr. Payne was a son-in-law of Mr. Sanders, his partner, was thirty-four years of age, and leaves a wife and two children. He was formerly of Philadelphia, where his father and other relatives reside.

He had been twenty months at the "o-pe-do business, and was always afraid of it. He told a friend of his last Saturday that would be the last well he would torpedo, and then he would quit the business entirely. Remarkable as was the height of the explosion, half a mile off in Rouseville, she remarked that she was sure that it was a nitro-glycerine explosion and that her husband was killed, which proved to be only too true.

The cause of the explosion was evidently spontaneous combustion. The can was square in shape, and contained twenty pounds of the explosive. It was tightly corked, and was supposed to have been covered with wet sacks, which is the usual custom. Mr. Sanders informs us that copper vessels with tubes are provided for the purpose of conveying this highly dangerous compound, but on the occasion the tin can, as received from the factory, and which had been standing in the magazine all winter, was used. It is now a well established fact that nitro-glycerine which has been frozen, and is afterward exposed to a high temperature—say so to 100 degrees—especially when agitated by being conveyed over a rough and stony road, is liable to show signs of decomposition, and in that condition is liable to explode. It requires 360 degrees of heat to explode it in a neutral or ordinary condition, and it would be difficult to conceive that any amount of jarring would ordinarily raise it to such a temperature. Were it to slop over and saturate the packings of the vehicle the concussion of the springs over the roughest roads could not raise it to this temperature; and even if it did, it would not be liable to explode the can.

A CORRESPONDENT of the Baltimore *Commercial Advertiser*, writing of the Roman Amphitheater at Verona, says: "It is almost equal in size, and in a far better state of preservation than the Coliseum at Rome, being regarded as the finest specimen extant of Roman architecture. It proves a most imposing sight, the interior having suffered but little, in consequence of the great care that has been taken to preserve it. Though the outer circle of the arches we're nearly all destroyed by an earthquake some six hundred years ago. The height of the building, when perfect, was one hundred feet. It is in the form of an ellipse, the extreme length of its diameter being 500 feet, the walls being 240 and 412 feet. The length of the arena is 404 and 216 feet within the walls. Statues and stone seats are in a remarkable state of preservation. There are forty successive tiers of granite seats, each a foot high and one and a half feet high, the same in breadth, and the whole number accommodating twenty-five thousand persons. There is no authentic information as to the founders of this great work, though it is supposed to have been built between the reigns of Titus and Trajan. It was used for the exhibition of shows and sports in the Middle Ages, and sacrificial fires were lighted by pagan combats. A wooden theater is now erected in the arena, and the arches are rented out for stores by the city."

Among the novel attractions at the Illinois fair will be an air ship, projected by W. L. Judson, of Kansas City, Missouri. The model of this wonderful invention was constructed at Philadelphia at a cost of $2,400. The weight of the entire machine is only eleven pounds. The engines are made of coin silver and weigh eight ounces, carry seventeen pounds, with cabin propellers and engines attached, at a speed of ten miles an hour. The invention is pronounced by Professor John Wise, the aeronaut to be the only perfect air ship ever constructed. It is claimed that the ship can be made to navigate the air as safely as a boat is propelled in water.

A Praying Machine in China.

[From the Shanghae Badget, July 6.]

We have been favored with an opportunity of inspecting a Mongolian praying machine, "Hu-lung-tung," recently received by Mr. George Stent, along with other curiosities, from a friend in Pekin, whose zeal in exploring the less frequented byways of Chinese and Mongolian literature is worthy of all commendation. The meaning of the name "Hu-lung-tung" is said to be "Mongolian Dragon Cave," the idea appearing to be that the use of the machine is to gain merit for the aspiration of the person using it into the secret recesses of the secret Dragon. The machine itself is a red copper cylinder, about five inches long and three inches in diameter. The bottom and top, of the same material, are both removable, in the center of the bottom is a hole, through which a copper pin passes, and reduces long passes and lits into a socket in the center of the inner surface of the lid. Holding this pin in the left hand, and giving to the machine a whirling motion to the right, the top, also spinning rapidly round by the same rotary action of the one hand, as an acrobat uses in juggling balls, &c., on the point of a sword or wand. The outer surface of the cylinder is divided by chased scroll-work into five panels, on which is Sanskrit character similar to that used in Lo-tse-li, the whole forming the Buddhist ejaculatory prayer—*O un pat me hum*—of the precise significance of which we have neither knowledge nor data, but the idea is that the more frequent revolutions of the machine the greater the merit of the worshipful. Accompanying the machine are an immense number of paper slips on which are printed prayers in Sanskrit. There are two volumes which are filled with a catalogue of various titles and attributes of Buddha printed in red and black inks, each of these slips following may serve as specimens: "Pearly bright Buddha," "lion-jawed Buddha," "golden mountain B.," "peacock-voiced B.," "lightning's brilliance B.," "peachy moon B.," "lotus king B.," &c.

Cape Horn is to be doubled no more. The difficulties of sailing around the cape and the dangers of passing through the Straits of Magellan are now done away with by the establishment of a service of steam tugs in the Straits for towing sailing vessels through the narrow channel, thereby insuring safety and shortening the passage to the Pacific by at least a month's time.

A movement is on foot in St. Louis to induce two of the best lawyers at the bar, one a Democrat, the other a Republican, to become candidates for the two circuit judgeships, thus forestalling the action of the different party conventions, and insuring ability and integrity on the inferior bench.

An old fisherman explains why people are sometimes poisoned by eating bluefish, by stating that the fish is in the habit of nibbling at copper bottoms of wrecked vessels, thereby becoming thoroughly impregnated with copper oxide—a strong poison.

CITY MATTERS.

PERSONS leaving the city during the summer can have the COMMERCIAL mailed to their address by ordering the same at this office. Terms, twenty-five cents per week.

Letters Held for Postage, August 28th, 1872.

	Cents.
W. H. Brit, Allegheny City, Pa.	3
Samuel G. Gryt, Brookville, Pa.	3
Samuel Groff, Lancaster, Pa.	3
J. G. Collins, Philadelphia, Pa.	3
P. M., Sharon, Pa.	2
Richard McConnel, Ruby, Mich.	3
Mattie Loyd, Pittsburgh, Pa.	2
Miss McCord, Pittsburgh, Pa.	2
Mrs. M. H. Marquis, Findleyville, Pa.	2

JOHN H. SEWART, P. M.

LOVE AND SUICIDE.

A Young German, Who is Disappointed in Love, Becomes Melancholy and Hangs Himself.

A case of suicide, resulting from disappointment in love, was developed yesterday, at the house of George Zimmerer, at Negley's run. The facts, as elicited on the inquest, are substantially these: About one year ago, a German couple, named August Wolff, aged about twenty-five years, became enamored of a prepossessing girl, of his own nationality, residing in Allegheny, and an engagement to marry was entered into between them. Wolff had saved some money, and in anticipation of the happy event he fitted out his attianced in good style, rented a house, and spent about one hundred dollars in furnishing their joint occupancy. Two days before the time fixed for the wedding, the young woman disappeared, for reasons not known to Wolff, or to any of her friends, so far as can be ascertained. Wolff was greatly mortified at the singular conduct of the girl, but impressed with the belief that if he could only see her once more he could win her back. After diligent inquiry he learned that she had gone to Chicago, and thither he followed her. Here he was informed she had gone to California, and he at once determined to continue the search, even if it took him "across the continent." He failed to find her, however, and returned, broken in spirits, to New York, a shattered man. He came on to this city, about a week ago, and being out of funds commenced work at a cooper shop near Negley's Run, boarding with Mr. Zimmerer. It was observed that Wolff was a changed man, and that he had been reared with considerable refinement, sitting for hours without uttering a word, and staring intently when spoken to. On Sunday night he was complained of Soothache, and was in great pain until Monday, when he got better. After supper on Monday night he went to his room. Tuesday morning he was not called at the usual time, Mrs. Zimmerer believing that he had, perhaps, lost considerable sleep. At dinner time he had not made his appearance when the lady of the house began to feel uneasy, and rapped upon his room door. Receiving no answer, she opened the door, Mr. Zimmerer following and getting no response, placed a ladder outside and entered the room through a window. The bed was undisturbed, and Wolff was found in a little room adjoining, hanging by the neck, dead. He had procured a rope, the usual clothes rafter, got upon a keg, adjusted the other end round his neck, and then kicked the keg from under him. The feet touched the floor, and he was obliged to hold them up in order to complete the work of strangulation. He had evidently been dead since Monday evening. Coroner West held an inquest, and the jury found a verdict of death by suicide.

A Little Game.

In the Thirteenth ward of this city there recently lived a German, Emil Burger by name, who held a position on the Mayor's police force. Some years since he married a Miss Meyer, who was the mother of a beautiful daughter previous to the marriage and has had one son since. For many years they have lived together happily, and Burger, by economically do, had accumulated some property. A few days since Mrs. Burger experienced a desire to return to the old fatherland, and Burger, who himself had very recently received about six hundred dollars from the old country, as his share of his mother's estate, was asked for a portion of it to defray her traveling expenses. This request was refused by Burger, who says, because he did not want to give her the money, but because he did not want to be deprived of the society of his wife. The refusal raised a family breeze, which was finally settled by Burger agreeing to furnish their dwelling, which he did, and, as he supposed, matters were moving along smoothly until yesterday morning, when he was called upon by one of Alderman McMasters's officers, who arrested him on a charge of assault and battery. Upon information of his wife, who was induced, through the advice of her attorney, Mr. Attorney, and with the assistance of her brother, Christian Meyer, went to the house and removed all the furniture and took possession of the same, which was in twenty-dollar gold pieces. Burger gave bail for court, and afterward made information charging Christian Meyer with the larceny of the household goods. Meyer was arrested, and a search warrant was issued, when the goods were found in his house. To-day he says he will make information against his wife for desertion, and perhaps against Meyer and others for conspiracy. Meyer gave bail for court.

Pittsburgh Teachers' Association.

The Institute reassembled yesterday morning in the High School building, and was opened with prayer by Mr. Eaton.

The first exercise in the programme was a lecture on "Our Evening Schools" by Mr. Eaton. The lecture was handed in an able manner, and contained much valuable information. The next lecture was by Mr. Burtt, who chose for his subject "Mathematics, Its Importance." Dr. Armstrong next followed in a highly instructive lecture on "Language."

In the afternoon an election of officers of the Institute and committees for the ensuing year was held. At the conclusion of the election Dr. Armstrong delivered a lecture on the "Method of Teaching Definitions of Geography," which contained many useful hints and much valuable information.

The evening session was opened with music by Prof. Cargo, who sang several songs. A lecture was delivered by Dr. Armstrong, on "Matter and Its Properties," which was handled in a very able manner. At the conclusion of the lecture the Institute adjourned until this morning.

ANOTHER GROUND SWELL.

A Mass Meeting at the Custom House.

The "ground swell" predicted by supporters of the Cincinnati movement has not been witnessed in this locality, but there is a "ground swell" here on the other side, which promises to be of such proportions as to completely engulph the opposition, if the Republican meetings that have been held here during the past few days are any indication. The meetings are larger and the enthusiasm greater than were ever witnessed here in any former campaign. A meeting was held last evening on Fifth avenue in front of the Custom House, which, in point of numbers and for enthusiasm, exceeded any meeting of the campaign. The avenue, from Smithfield street on which the square was one solid mass of people, and the greatest enthusiasm was manifested throughout the meeting.

THE ORGANIZATION.

The meeting was called to order by Josiah Cohen, Esq., on whose motion the following officers were elected:

President—James Kuhn, Esq.

Vice President—Hon. George Wilson, Josiah Cohen, P. A. Madeira, James Montooth, John Zweidinger, Wm. M. Lyon, Wm. M. Harsch, Colonel Wm. Phillips, G. J. Young, Thomas Steel, Esq., Wm. Winn, Wm. H. Green and W. P. Webb.

Secretaries—Reporters of the press.

Mr. Kuhn on being introduced to the meeting delivered a brief but able address, referring to the prosperous condition of the country under republican rule. He said that it was more prosperous to-day than it had ever been. He held that the Liberal Movement was but Democracy in disguise and warned Republicans against it. He then introduced

GOVERNOR BARD,

who addressed the meeting for over an hour. He said that it was not his intention to make a set speech, as he was suffering from an affection of the throat which made him quite hoarse, but that he would have a plain talk with the audience. In commencing his address he said that there was an old proverb which should be remembered by us and by our people at this time, and that was "Whom the gods destroy they first make mad." The self-constituted delegates to the Cincinnati Convention, who did not have any constituency, were all mad, and worked out their own destruction. When the ballot was announced in New York, which came within nineteen votes of nominating Mr. Adams, there was a feeling of apprehension, if not absolute fear, in the Republican ranks, lest he should get the nomination, as in that event the success of the Republican party would not have been in certainty by any means; but when the news was received that that humble if also brilliant statesman, Horace Greeley, was nominated, there was rejoicing. Nothing but madness, he said, could have induced that convention to take Greeley instead of Adams. Adams was an honorable man, and would have proved a foeman worthy of our steel, but the Cincinnati Convention threw him overboard, and in so doing proved conclusively that it had no political principles and sell out its honor and integrity by nominating the bargain and sale of which Greeley has accepted, and the result was that that convention had selected the weakest man in the United States as a candidate for President against the strongest man in the Republican party.

In speaking of the liberal movement he said that it was a Democratic trick, resorted to in the hope of regaining political power, but that it was a failure. It was a political fraud perpetrated on Mr. Greeley after the Cincinnati Convention had not reached this locality or any other in the State. Had been, or if it had he had neither heard or seen it.

The Cincinnati Convention was a mob, composed of rotten Democrats and soreheads from the Republican party, of such men as Mr. Adams had had more manhood and less brain than any man in the United States. Carl Schurz was not a native born honest German in the land by stating in the convention that he carried the German vote in his breeches pocket, and that righteous man from this State, Governor Palmer, and others of that ilk from the South, and from the North, who were present during his remarks some one in the audience asked—"what has become of Governor Fenton," which he responded, he did not think a man who would get drunk, sit on a curb stone and drink a little out of the top of a water mellon was worth talking about. He was not yet done with Greely. Horace was a temperate man. He never drank liquor, and was a true temperance speeches, but he was an inveterate eater of pork and beans. Many instances were cited where Greely would eat these until he was obliged to quit. He could eat more clams raw, stewed, fried, roasted and pickled than any man ever known to live, and he thought that Gratz and Greeley should swap. If Greeley would eat a little less and drink a little more, and Gratz would drink a little less and eat more he would improve them both.

The speaker then paid a high tribute to General Grant and Henry Wilson, and gave a number of reasons why he would certainly carry North and South Carolina, Mississippi, Florida and several other States, and he was willing to stake his judgment that Greeley would not carry three States north of Mason and Dixon's line.

The speech, or talk, as he termed it, was suited to entertain and amuse, and he was listened to attentively throughout, and when he proposed to close was called upon him to proceed.

Near the close of his remarks the speaker was informed that ex-Governor Fenton had received the nomination of the Republican party of the Eighteenth district for Congress, and he announced the fact to the meeting, and proposed three cheers for Curtin, which were responded to with a will.

Liability for Professional Services.

Some time since Dr. W. R. Thorn, of Allegheny, brought suit against that city for professional services rendered in the case of persons confined in the pest house during the prevalence of small pox, amounting to $95. Payment was refused on the ground that the plaintiff had not been regularly employed. Upon the trial of the case the jury found for the plaintiff for the full amount claimed, subject to the opinion of the court. The latter sustained the verdict in the case made out by plaintiff's testimony, the city was made to file exceptions, which Judge Hay yesterday rendered a decision on the reserved question, holding that the city was liable. Judgment for the amount was entered.

Fall of an Embankment.

Two laborers named John Hamill and John Rees, employed on the brick yard of Messrs. Hutchinson & Bro., on Boyd's Hill, met with a severe accident yesterday afternoon, about four o'clock. They were engaged in undermining an embankment, when it gave way and buried the men in the mass. They were soon rescued, when it was found that Hamill had received severe bruises, and also had his back injured. Rees escaped with a few slight cuts and bruises. A physician was called who dressed their injuries after which they were conveyed to their homes. Rees resides on Fulton and Hamill on Magee street.

CITY MATTERS IN BRIEF.

THE juveniles of the Second ward will meet at the school house this evening for the purpose of forming a Grant club.

ANN SELLY was committed to the workhouse for thirty days, yesterday by the Mayor on a charge of drunkenness.

C. W. NOYES' Crescent City Circus will exhibit in East Birmingham to-night, Allegheny city to-morrow and next day and in East Liberty on Monday.

MR. GRIFFITH H. HUMPHREY, a licentiate of the Presbytery of Allegheny, has been called to the Bethel church of the Forks, in the bounds of Ningham.

The Republicans of the Third ward, Allegheny, will meet on Saturday evening next at Gerst's saloon, for the purpose of completing the organization of the Grant campaign club.

A REUNION of Odd Fellows residing in the counties of Armstrong, Indiana, Westmoreland and Allegheny will be held at Parnassus, on the 5th of September. A good time is anticipated.

A VOTE on the Presidential candidates was taken on the Chicago Express, which left that city on Monday last and arrived here on Tuesday, resulting as follows: Grant, 46; Greeley, 4.

A CHARGE of perjury was preferred before Mayor Young, yesterday against John Gephart, William Young, proved guilty. The accused was arrested and entered bail for a hearing.

THE Allegheny Board of Poor Directors have awarded to Messrs. D. W. C. Carroll & Co., of this city, the contract for furnishing the large boiler for the new Almshouse building.

H. I. AYER, agent in this city for the Hall Safe and Lock Company, has returned from Baltimore, where he went to take observations concerning the recent successful bank burglary in that city.

THE Allegheny and Manchester Street Passenger Railway have a large force of hands at work laying a double track along Bidwell street. When this work is completed the line will run from the Point Bridge Pittsburgh to Manchester.

JAMES HOGGINS appeared before Alderman Strain yesterday and lodged two informations against Thomas Smith, one for keeping a disorderly house, and the latter for selling liquor, and the former will have a hearing to-morrow afternoon.

H. B. HARRIS, a railway conductor, who lived on Manhattan street, Allegheny city, was killed a few days ago, on the Vermont Central Railroad. He was buried yesterday. The deceased was a member of conductor at the time the accident occurred.

JOSEPH SNEE, of Jefferson county, yesterday committed to jail by Alderman Strain, on the charge of assault and battery, preferred by Peter Heckler. The accused is said to have struck and rapped upon his room door. Receiving no answer, Heckler opened the door, Mr. Snee following and rapping loudly and getting no response, placed a ladder outside and entered the room through a window. The bed was undisturbed, and Wolff was found in a little room adjoining, hanging by the neck, dead. He had procured a rope, the usual clothes rafter, got upon a keg, adjusted the other end round his neck, and then kicked the keg from under him. The feet touched the floor, and he was obliged to hold them up in order to complete the work of strangulation. He had evidently been dead since Monday evening. Coroner West held an inquest, and the jury found a verdict of death by suicide.

A Little Game.

In the Thirteenth ward of this city there recently lived a German, Emil Burger by name, who held a position on the Mayor's police force. Some years since he married a Miss Meyer, who was the mother of a beautiful daughter previous to the marriage and has had one son since. For many years they have lived together happily, and Burger, by economically do, had accumulated some property. A few days since Mrs. Burger experienced a desire to return to the old fatherland, and Burger, who himself had very recently received about six hundred dollars from the old country, as his share of his mother's estate, was asked for a portion of it to defray her traveling expenses. This request was refused by Burger, who says, because he did not want to give her the money, but because he did not want to be deprived of the society of his wife. The refusal raised a family breeze, which was finally settled by Burger agreeing to furnish their dwelling, which he did, and, as he supposed, matters were moving along smoothly until yesterday morning, when he was called upon by one of Alderman McMasters's officers, who arrested him on a charge of assault and battery, upon information of his wife, who was induced, through the advice of her attorney, Mr. Attorney, and with the assistance of her brother, Christian Meyer, went to the house and removed all the furniture and took possession of the same, which was in twenty-dollar gold pieces. Burger gave bail for court, and afterward made information charging Christian Meyer with the larceny of the household goods. Meyer was arrested, and a search warrant was issued, when the goods were found in his house. To-day he says he will make information against his wife for desertion, and perhaps against Meyer and others for conspiracy. Meyer gave bail for court.

Pittsburgh Teachers' Association.

The Institute reassembled yesterday morning in the High School building, and was opened with prayer by Mr. Eaton.

The first exercise in the programme was a lecture on "Our Evening Schools" by Mr. Eaton. The lecture was handed in an able manner, and contained much valuable information. The next lecture was by Mr. Burtt, who chose for his subject "Mathematics, Its Importance." Dr. Armstrong next followed in a highly instructive lecture on "Language."

In the afternoon an election of officers of the Institute and committees for the ensuing year was held. At the conclusion of the election Dr. Armstrong delivered a lecture on the "Method of Teaching Definitions of Geography," which contained many useful hints and much valuable information.

The evening session was opened with music by Prof. Cargo, who sang several songs. A lecture was delivered by Dr. Armstrong, on "Matter and Its Properties," which was handled in a very able manner. At the conclusion of the lecture the Institute adjourned until this morning.

LOCAL POLITICS.

Meeting in Jefferson Township.

The citizens of Jefferson township held a mass meeting on Tuesday evening, at Pine Run. A large concourse was present. There was a full delegation from McKeesport, headed by the McKeesport brass band. The following officers were chosen: President, Wm. E. Harrison; Vice Presidents, Henry Large, Isaac Large, John O'Neil, Benj. Coursin, Samuel Chamberlain, J. M. Miller and J. S. Craft; Secretaries, Adam smith and Wm. L. McKee.

Col. T. M. Bayne, H. A. Collier and Jno. S. Latshe, Esq., were the speakers, and they held the audience together for three hours, in a discussion of the general issues of the campaign.

The Snowden Cornet Band, under the leadership of Mr. Bates Riggs, added materially to the spirit and interest of the meeting. The assemblage dispersed after giving three rousing cheers for Grant, Wilson, Hartranft and the entire Republican ticket.

Meetings To-Night.

A mass meeting will be held this evening in the Fourteenth ward, at the corner of Fifth avenue and Murphy street. Addresses will be made by Col. T. M. Bayne, H. H. McCormick and J. F. Slagle. Hon. George Wilson will preside.

A meeting will also be held in Union township, at J. M. Shessman's tavern, to be addressed by Hon. James L. Graham, Maj. Slagle and Gen. Negley.

At Mansfield, Hon. Thomas Howard and John S. Lambie will address a meeting this evening.

Seventeenth Ward.

A meeting of the Seventeenth Ward Grant, Wilson and Hartranft club, was held at the school house on Fortieth street, Tuesday evening. Wm. Smith, Chairman, E. F. Pearson, Secretary. A marching club was formed, and seventy names was put on the roll. An election of officers was then held when the following officers were elected: Captain, Thos. Bell; First Lieut., Wm. Ludwig; Second Lieut., G. W. Gardner, Jr.; Orderly Sergt., Geo. Baldwin.

A meeting of this club will be held at the same place this evening at 7½ o'clock. Boys turn out.

Meeting in Chartiers Township.

A very large and enthusiastic meeting of Republicans was held in Chartiers township, last evening. The meeting was organized by calling upon Mr. Graham to preside, and electing Newton Petrie Secretary. The first speaker introduced was Mr. John C. Newmeyer, who proceeded to deliver an eloquent address, and judging from the frequent applause, his remarks were well received. Mr. Newmeyer was followed by J. S. Ferguson, who also made a telling speech. At the conclusion of Mr. Ferguson's remarks the meeting adjourned with three cheers for Grant, Wilson and the State ticket.

Severe Accident to Two Lawyers.

On Tuesday night Messrs. Wm. Blakely and R. J. Powers, who had been addressing the Republican meeting in the borough of Sharpsburg, met with a serious accident on their way home. They were driving in a buggy, and when near the head of Herr's Island the wheels of the vehicle struck against a pile of dirt which had been left in the road. The buggy was overturned and both occupants were thrown over an embankment. General Blakely was severely bruised about the head and body, and one arm was fractured. Mr. Powers was badly bruised, but escaped without any broken bones. He secured help and had General Blakely removed to a house near by, where he was cared for until a physician from the city could be sent for. After the fracture had been reduced the General was brought to his home in the Sixth ward, Allegheny. We learn that General Blakely is likely to be confined to his house for several weeks. It may be weeks, as his injury is very painful. This is to be regretted, as the General was doing effective service on the stump.

Sudden Death.

Patrick Kanney, a laboring man, died suddenly at Rees, Graff & Co.'s mills, Fifteenth ward, yesterday afternoon. He went to the mill and volunteered to work for one of the employees, and had been at work about ten minutes when he fell to the ground and expired immediately. He was a single man about thirty years of age, and boarded on Cherry alley, Sixth ward. Coroner Kerr held an inquest on the body yesterday evening, when the jury returned a verdict of death from heart disease.

Church Dedication.

The new Presbyterian Church at Mt. Pleasant, Westmoreland county, will be dedicated next Sabbath. The building cost $20,000, and will be dedicated free of debt. It is a "Memorial Church," in two respects. It is a memorial of the Presbyterian branches. The Rev. J. McMillan, D. D., is the pastor. The exercises promise to be interesting.

Foot Crushed.

Yesterday afternoon a man named John Spindler, employed in the sawmill of Weaver, Finkbine & Co., on South avenue, First ward,